

EMPLOYEES' MAGAZINE

THE UNION PACIFIC COAL COMPANY



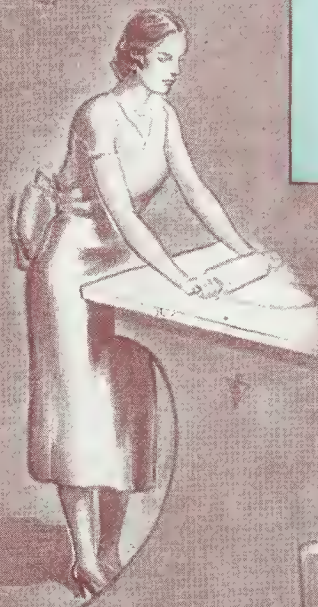
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SEPTEMBER,



1934



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EMPLOYEES' MAGAZINE

THE UNION PACIFIC COAL COMPANY

VOLUME 11

SEPTEMBER, 1934

NUMBER 9

The French Foreign Legion

MUCH has been written within recent months in some of the popular magazines of the United States regarding the origin, work and activities of the French Foreign Legion. In many cases a great deal of glamour has been thrown around this world-famous corps. On the other hand some of the members who have left the service of this organization have been severely critical of the treatment accorded those who serve within its ranks.

An interesting article has recently been published in a Scottish paper, "The People's Journal," giving an account of a Scotchman, Ian Angus Macdonald, who served in the French Foreign Legion and later deserted. This article gives an interesting account of his service, and the tremendous hardships he and his fellow members underwent while in the service.

Macdonald, on enlisting in the Legion, was sent to Toul, near Nancy, France, to be fitted out with a uniform, and later was sent with a detachment to Oran, and Sidi-Bel-Abbas. After serving three months at the latter post, Macdonald was attached to the First Company of the Third Battalion, and was sent from Fez to a place called Aishi, an outpost in the desert.

All the glamour of the Foreign Legion vanished when the Legionnaire was employed for nine months in the making of roads and the bringing up of supplies. Macdonald states that this was rather an exciting job, inasmuch as they were subject to sniping by Touregs, a desert tribe.

They were furnished with very little clothing or supplies, each Legionnaire's outfit consisting of a shirt, tunic, hat, water bottle and a carbine rifle. None of the Legionnaires were furnished with any socks, and one suit of clothes had to last for nine months. Water, too, was very scarce, the water bottles being filled about once a week.

Macdonald goes on to say, "As for our food, it consisted chiefly of chocolate, coffee beans, which we had to grind, and a little sack of flour. As we usually slept eight to a bivouac we pooled our resources. We made scones out of the flour. Occasionally we managed to steal a sheep and keep ourselves in mutton for a time, but we had to do this

unknown to our officers.

"Sometimes when I was working on the road the cry would go up 'Taco.' That meant get your rifles and take cover. As soon as we did this we blazed away at the hillside. Then, occasionally, we would bring a Hotchkiss gun into action, and try and surround the enemy. They were usually marauding Chleuhs, a Bedouin or gipsy tribe, who have given French troops a lot of trouble in Morocco by poisoning wells, etc.

"I was wounded twice. Once in the knee and, once in the back.

"As a matter of fact, we used to carry a certain kind of paper in our possession which told us when wells had been poisoned. If the paper turned blue we knew the water was unfit for drinking purposes. That sometimes meant another forced march of 30 or 40 kilometres to the next well.

"Some of the marauding tribes to whom we were opposed used old rifles about six feet long like blunderbusses," continued Macdonald.

"They made their own bullets and stuffed goat's fat in them. If you were struck by one of these bullets it usually left a gaping wound.

"I spent over two years at another place called Ouedzem, a desert village, used as the transport depot for Fez. It is the main supply depot for Morocco. After that I was stationed at a fort called Casbah-Tadalah.

"When I got there I drew some back pay. I went into a canteen and drank some pinard (red wine).

"A German sergeant entered as I was chatting to a number of comrades, and wanted to put me and three others on outpost duty that night. Actually, we were entitled to 24 days' rest.

"We refused, and there was a row. We had experienced some trouble on the road with the sergeant, who seemed very partial to Legionnaires of his own nationality, and, by a strange coincidence, the canteen was full of Germans that night. It was curious, to say the least, that he should have picked on our table. Our little company was composed of a Spaniard, a Russian, an Italian, and myself. He ordered the four of us to draw ammunition, take a Hotchkiss gun, and proceed to Post 76, which was

The Employees' Magazine is distributed to employees free of cost. Subscription to other than employees \$1.50 per year. Articles of interest to our readers, photographs and sketches suitable for reproduction, are solicited and should be addressed to Editor, Employees' Magazine, Union Pacific Coal Company, Rock Springs, Wyoming.

29 kilometres from Casbah. As we had all recently been inoculated, for one thing, we had been given 48 hours' exemption from all duty.

"He called me an English pig, so I lifted a chair and struck him with it.

"There was a fight, and other Germans came to the sergeant's aid, while the Spaniard, Italian, and Russian sided with me.

"After the 'scrap' the Russian and I climbed over the wires that surrounded our camp, and started across the desert for Casablanca, the nearest port.

"I shall never forget that desert crossing. The French authorities used every means at their disposal to effect our capture.

"They had aeroplanes out, sent messages by heliograph from camp to camp about our escape, and when we neared Casablanca were looking for us at night by searchlight. They even ordered a body of Spahis cavalry to search for us, while the police in Casablanca were also on the watch.

"At first our chances of escape seemed negligible, and capture meant a long period of confinement at Colombe-Bechir, where the usual practice is to make you work on canals with a ball and chain attached to your feet. The chain is about three metres in length, and is connected to another chain 20 metres long. You sleep and eat attached to these chains, and can only walk up and down as far as the longer chain will allow.

"All my previous service would have been washed out, and I would have had to start my five years' service again.

"We left without any food, and had to depend on what we could find. As it was, we had to keep a close watch on each other, in case either of us was seized with desert madness.

"When the days began to wear on and we didn't seem to draw any nearer Casablanca we seemed to hate the sight of each other. But it was only a temporary feeling. That is one of the effects the desert has on you when you become lost.

"Faced, as we were, with capture on the one hand and death on the other, it would have been nothing short of miraculous if we hadn't got on each other's nerves a bit.

"Just when things seemed to be most desperate with us we managed to steal a donkey with a pig's skin water bottle attached to it, and this enabled us to make quicker progress. Eventually we came within sight of Casablanca, and although exhausted we became so excited at being so near our goal that we quarrelled. I wanted to wait until night before venturing into the town. My companion wished to chance his luck straight away. However, having got so far, I wasn't taking any chances. So we fought. In the end, we both fell down exhausted, shook hands, and agreed to wait until night.

"That night we stole into Casablanca about seven o'clock, and encountered no difficulties until we got within three-quarters of a mile of the harbour. Here I borrowed the cloak of an Arab (a gallabieh, they

call it over there) and put it on. Leaving the Russian in hiding, I stole down to the harbour to see if there were any ships about, and returned about half an hour later to report that I had spotted a Greek vessel lying a short distance out.

"Along with my companion I again set off for the harbour, but this time we were not so successful. Apparently the Arab whose cloak I had borrowed had reported its loss, so that the entire police in Casablanca were on the lookout for us.

"As my companion was still in his regimental clothes he was spotted, and we had to make a run for it with several members of the gendarmerie in hot pursuit. Fortunately we weren't far from the docks when this happened, so after hiding in a side alley and hearing the gendarmeries running past us shouting 'Halte la,' we managed to slip unseen down to the harbour.

"We commandeered a small rowing boat, and, drawing alongside the vessel, climbed aboard and hid in a lifebuoy locker. Four hours later we found ourselves at sea.

"After we had been a few hours at sea we gave ourselves up to the captain of the vessel, and learned that he would have to hand us over to the police at Gibraltar. We didn't much care where he dropped us, so long as it wasn't on French territory.

"When we reached Gibraltar we were taken to the local jail, where I was interviewed later by an official from the governor's residence. He asked me whether I had committed any international crime, for which I could be extradited, and when I assured him that I hadn't he indicated that he would have to make some inquiries about me.

"Three days later a vessel called the S. S. Dalmaney, bound for Falmouth, called at Gibraltar, and, after I had said good-bye to my Russian pal, I was homeward bound again, a relieved, and, I must say, a much happier man than I had been only a few days previously.

"They were very decent to me on the ship coming home," added Macdonald, "but I can't tell you what it meant to me to see the shores of Britain again.

"When I got to Falmouth I was met by a detective, to whom I handed a letter I had received from the officials at Gibraltar. The police at Falmouth assisted me to reach Plymouth, and from there I had to make my way as best I could to London.

"The reason we probably managed to elude the vigilance of the authorities in Casablanca," he explained, "was because, being such a well-guarded place, they doubtless thought we would give it a miss."

"We had to depend for our water supply on cactus leaves while crossing the desert. We split the leaves and sucked the juice out of them. Sometimes we were so hungry that we had to chew bits of leather."

"I spent all my service in the Legion in Morocco. The Legion is all right, and has a wonderful 'esprit de corps,' but its non-commissioned officers let it down. A large number of them are Germans. They

seem to have it in for Britishers. They won't allow you to soldier."

Macdonald, before entering the Foreign Legion, worked in the United States, and was also engaged as a lumberjack in Canada.

Run of the Mine

The Coal Code

AFTER weeks of waiting, the Coal Code authorities at Washington furnished, early in August, through the code officials of District V at Denver, copies of "Labor Provisions for the Bituminous Coal Industry." This publication, in poster form, has been put up in offices, wash houses, and other public places, where they can be seen and read by all mine employees.

To many workmen, the Coal Code has remained a somewhat nebulous document. Like many other valuable publications, it was much talked about, but little read. It is unfortunate that the government did not get this document out in poster form months ago; perhaps such would have averted the waste of several thousand dollars spent by District No. 22 in a futile effort to write more into the wage contracts than the Code provided for.

Are a Person's Savings Entitled to a Return?

WE OWN a few shares of stock in a rather well managed oil company. The net capital invested owned by 35,000 stockholders is \$134,000,000, an average of \$3,829 for each stockholder. The company will pay two dividends of twenty-five cents each this year. We quote two paragraphs from a circular recently issued by the president of the company. They are well worth reading:

"In an effort to give additional employment and further increase the buying power of the laboring man, hours have been reduced and wages increased. The objective of this program is desired by all, but has been advanced somewhat untimely. The industry is struggling with these increased burdens and increasing taxes, before control of production to consumptive market demand and the establishment of fair trade practices and prices have been fully accomplished.

"In addressing the 35,000 stockholders of our Company we realize that it is you who have made it possible to give employment in this time of depression to some 21,000 people. It is a short sighted policy that does not recognize

and fairly compensate capital that makes industry possible. Any program that contemplates grasping all income and distributing it to taxes, labor and operating costs, with only a casual or secondary thought of just reward to those who have saved for a rainy day and invested in the industry, rightfully expecting just returns for the use of their capital, will result in destruction of initiative, reduced industrial activity, gradual deterioration of business and a shrinking payroll. It is apropos thus to briefly touch on some of the problems with which your management is contending."

The World's Weather

THE drought which afflicted twenty-four of our forty-eight states during the summer that is now closing, has brought new high temperature and rainless period records. The Arizona prospector who replied to the query "how often does it rain in this country" by saying, "Sometimes every two years; sometimes not at all," said something that comes very near fitting every state in the whole middle west, as well as Illinois, Indiana and Ohio.

Mr. H. H. Clayton of the U. S. Weather Bureau ascribes these changes in world weather to variations in the intensity of solar radiation. When solar radiation intensity or the frequency of sunspots increases, pressure in the equatorial belt decreases; in middle latitudes between 40 degrees and 60 degrees North or South it increases and beyond 65 degrees North or South it decreases. This results in increased wind flow at 30 degrees North and between 55 degrees and 65 degrees North. The effect in high latitudes is greatest over the North Atlantic and North Pacific. There are also bigger pressure contrasts between the continents and the oceans. The net result is an increase in cloud and rainfall and a fall in temperature in the tropics and a decrease in cloud and rainfall between 40 and 60 degrees North. Such has been the experience of both the United States and the British Isles for some eighteen months.

Mr. H. W. Clough published last March, in the Bulletin of the American Meteorological Society, the results of his extended study of four long period cycles of solar activity which recur at intervals of about 37, 83, 300, and 1,400 years. When mild winters occur with little rain and snow, the summers are almost invariably dry. On the other hand, when severe winters occur, the weather is abnormally changeable, but the changes in temperature are small.

Mr. Clayton holds that the Bruckner (37 year period) is the most important one of the four. The year 1895 was extremely warm and dry, suggesting that the dry point should have again been reached

in 1932-33. If the Bruckner period holds good, the 1950-55 period will be the next pronounced cool and really wet spell. Nothing will ever be done "about the weather," but science will eventually determine the forces that are responsible for extremes of temperature and variations in seasonal precipitation.

Chapter 41 of the Book of Genesis relates that Pharaoh dreamed a dream that greatly disturbed him, and he related this dream to Joseph, who said, "What God is about to do, He sheweth unto Pharaoh. Behold there come seven years of great plenty throughout all the land of Egypt. And there shall arise after them seven years of famine; and all the plenty shall be forgotten in the land of Egypt; and the famine shall consume the land." And Joseph, the Hebrew youth, went out from the presence of the Egyptian King and, traveling through Egypt, he gathered, in the seven plenteous years, large quantities of corn which he laid away for the seven years of famine that were to follow. When the seven years of dearth came, Joseph opened up his storehouses, selling the stored corn not only to the Egyptians but to the people of other lands who came to Egypt to buy food, for "the famine was so sore in all lands."

With a better understanding of the cyclical trend of rainfall and temperatures, the government may decide that a reasonable measure of storage of grain, fodder and even meat, during periods of plenty, to be used in such years as the one now confronting us, might be a good thing. We are inclined to think that plowing up grain fields and cutting the throats of young pigs and farrow sows, would not have appealed strongly to either Joseph or Pharaoh.

The National Coal Association at Appomattox

POSSIBLY as restitution for the embarrassment inflicted on the National Recovery Administration when that body was trying to formulate a code of fair competition for the bituminous coal industry during the summer of 1933, the National Coal Association, at a directors' meeting held July 20, decided to surrender, not only their "side arms" but also their "mules" to General Johnson, the surrender expressed in two "whereas" and one "therefore," reading as follows:

"WHEREAS, The Bituminous Coal Industry of the United States is operating under a Code of Fair Competition promulgated in cooperation with the United States Government, and

"WHEREAS, in the opinion of this Board all those dependent upon the Bituminous Coal In-

dustry and the public generally have benefited from operation of the Code:

"THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, THAT the board of directors of the National Coal Association assembled in Washington today, hereby places its general approval upon the Code of Fair Competition for the Bituminous Coal Industry and pledges its best efforts to promote and continue the successful operation of the Code."

Like General U. S. Grant, General Johnson will doubtless be willing that the boys keep their live stock for use on their farms, and it might be well for the General to keep his copy of the "two Whereas and one Therefore", as the Association might decide to change its position again.

Mr. Nelson Henry Loomis

ON MAY 8, 1933, Mr. N. H. Loomis, who served as General Solicitor of the Union Pacific Railroad Company and its subsidiary properties, including The Union Pacific Coal Company, passed away at Omaha. Mr. Loomis appeared before the Old Timers Association at their Third Annual Reunion at Rock Springs, June 11, 1927, and many Old Timers will recall his felicitous address.

The Employees' Magazine, in the June, 1933, number, carried a sketch of Mr. Loomis, his career, and his inspiring life and character. Elsewhere in this issue will be found a tribute to Mr. Loomis, written by Col. Alfred P. Thom, and by unanimous vote, adopted by the Law Committee of the Association of Railway Executives.

Col. Thom found in the life of Mr. Loomis, all the characteristics that made it possible to write one of the most beautiful and inspiring tributes, written by one man of another.

Water Power to Replace Coal

THE United States Government is going in for water power in a wholesale way; the excuse commonly given, even personally put forth by the President, is that the government financed hydro-electric plants "will furnish a yardstick by which to measure cost of electric power to the consumer." If this was an important question, then why does not the government build a modern steam power plant that would admit of a real comparison? Many of the hydro-electric projects taken up by the government have been analyzed by able engineers and found to be less economical than steam plants.

Let us look the situation in the face in an absolutely non-partisan way. The Tennessee Valley Authority is the most pretentious of these plans. What are the facts? There are now in place electric power plants in North and South Carolina, Georgia, Ken-

tucky, Tennessee, Alabama, and Mississippi, capable, on a basis of a fifty per cent utilization, of producing 14,040,526,000 KW hours annually, the annual consumption of energy but 6,362,219,000 KW hours, yet the government proposes to build water power plants capable of producing 8,760,000,000 KW hours more.

This new plant, if utilized, will displace 6,000,000 tons of coal annually, 120,000 railroad carloads, with an attendant loss in mine and railroad payrolls, plus the destruction of many mining communities. A conservative coal man recently wrote:

"For a great many years, engineers have studied the feasibility and the possible economy of the generation of electric current by using water turbines installed at dams on the rivers of the country. Their studies indicated that the cost of producing electric current by such means was higher than the cost of producing the same current at efficiently operated steam plants using coal. For that reason, and also on account of the uncertainty of rainfall, the public utility companies in almost all instances erected steam plants and did not develop the water power resources.

"At the present time, the Federal Government is going into the water power business in a big way. Untold millions of the taxpayer's monies are being spent in the Tennessee Valley. Plans for similar expenditures in the Missouri River Valley have been approved. Certain interests are urging a similar program for the Wabash and White Rivers in Southern Indiana.

"These governmental activities are of great importance to every coal company and every coal miner in these United States. With the taxpayer's money, the government is entering into a field which has been passed up by private capital as not being sound. One of the reasons for entering into the power field advanced by those in charge is that it will furnish a yardstick by which to measure cost of electric power to the consumer and that it will protect the consumer against exorbitant prices. If such is the purpose, it would seem fairer to have the government construct steam power plants which would use coal and to use these steam plants to protect the citizens from exorbitant prices, if any. This statement is made because of the conclusions of many authorities that electricity produced by coal is cheaper than that produced by water power."

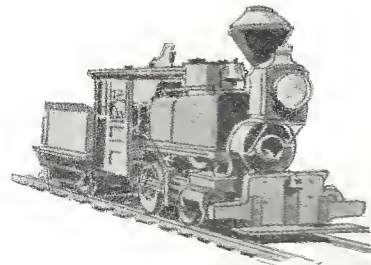
There is a place for government money expenditures. The conservation of water for irrigation and general industrial and domestic use, offers an ample field for the expenditure of as much money as the taxpayers can spare. To spend hundreds of millions in experimental hydro-electric plants, which will, if used, destroy the opportunity for labor that is now

afforded, further breaking down the railroads, seems wholly misjudged and unwarranted. These schemes have been protested by both coal operators and the U. M. W. of A., but the plans for additional projects go gaily on.

Wings of a Century

PASSING through Chicago in the latter part of August, the writer, with a friend, visited the Century of Progress exposition for a couple of hours for a specific purpose. Obtaining tickets, we saw "The Romance of Transportation," as written by Edward Hungerford, the progress of transportation from the year 1700 up to the present moment set forth in thrilling detail. Perhaps no more interesting exhibit was ever prepared than that covering the romance of transportation now being shown at Chicago.

The program commenced with the retreat of the Indians and the advent of the pathfinders, then came, an exhibition of life in "little old New York," travel on the Erie Canal, a representation of one of America's clipper ships, which won the world's



The "Minnetonka," built in 1869 for use in constructing the second trans-continental railway.

commerce away from Great Britain, who in turn had succeeded the Venetians, the Norse sailors, and the Transatlantic League, which, if we remember correctly, was a combination of Spanish and Dutch shipping inter-

ests. The New England clipper ships out-sailed the fastest ships of all other maritime nations, bringing silks and tea from China, India and the Orient, producing a race of American sailors whose equal the world had never before seen.

With the coming of 1830, there appeared the steam locomotive, and then to us who live in the West, there came that interesting period, the Gold Rush, with three separate episodes, the Overland Trail, the Pony Express, and the Overland Mail.

To Union Pacific people, the reproduction of the driving of the last spike at Promontory, Utah, in 1869, with a Southern Pacific locomotive, the "Collis P. Huntington," coming in from the West, Union Pacific "No. 9" coming in from the East was fascinating. The engines standing a few feet apart, while the ceremony of driving the golden spike was carried through.

Commenting on the Union Pacific, the author of this great presentation said, "This railroad is well

named, the Union Pacific. Wrought from human blood, through human effort, against terrific odds, it remains a great and permanent union of East and West, which will never be split asunder." Inspiring, dramatic, throbbing with sentiment, was this link in the great drama.

Following the interlude just mentioned, there moved down in front of the stage a small saddle tank, wood burning locomotive, built for the Northern Pacific in 1869, her name "Minnetonka." This little locomotive had more than a passing interest to the writer, he having played as a small boy on the "Minnetonka" as well as her sister locomotives, the "Manitoba", "Minnesota", "St. Cloud", "Lake Itasca", and the "Red Lake". We were not disappointed in our little old-time friend, although we might wish that she had been dressed in the bright vermilion red paint which she wore in the early seventies, while moving material for the building of the second great transcontinental railroad.

Somewhat later, there rolled across the stage the 999, the locomotive built for the New York Central to pull the Empire State Express. In May, 1893, another old friend, since dead, Mr. Charles Hogan, drove the 999 down the New York Central lines, with the Empire State Express behind her drawbar, at the rate of 112½ miles per hour. Other old locomotives, as well as carriages, buggies, the early automobiles, the high bicycle, and a reproduction of the Wright Brothers' first airplane, with many other methods of transportation, moved past an enthusiastic audience.

This is our third World's Fair, and while our hats were off to Henry Ford, General Motors, Mr. Chrysler, and the thousand other exhibitors who have shown some phase of our transportation progress in an amazing manner, we must hold that "The Romance of Transportation" will live longest in our memory. We have but one regret, and that was that our boyhood friend, known as "Dutch Al," who ran one of these little locomotives, was not in the cab of the "Minnetonka" when we saw her move slowly but gorgeously by the stage. Dutch Al was a locomotive engineer of the old school, who wore a gold watch chain almost as heavy as a mine trace chain, with cuff buttons made from ten-dollar gold pieces, planted in the sleeves of his white shirt. Al took the writer and several of his boyhood friends for many short rides, and while General Grant was much in the public mind at that time, Dutch Al was our hero.

A Virginia Mine Explosion

HAPPILY, we are no longer called upon very frequently to record either a mine gas or dust explosion. However, the recent freedom from this distressing type of mine accident has been brought

about solely by the exercise of better ventilation, the use of water and rock dust within the mines, and a more complete sense of accident prevention.

At 7:20 A. M., August 6, an explosion occurred in the Derby No. 3 Mine of the Stonega Coke and Coal Company, this mine located near Derby, Wise County, Virginia. The seam worked is the Taggart-Marker, ranging from 39 inches to 58 inches in thickness, the mine opening of the drift type.

The cause of the explosion was difficult to determine. The mine was worked on the closed lamp basis, but no gas had been found prior to the explosion, and smoking was permitted at specified places, same however prohibited at the working face. It is thought that this intermittent smoking was responsible for the accident. Nine men were killed while walking to their working places. Three others walked to the explosion area and were overcome by after-damp, these men recovered by a rescue crew and taken to the hospital, where they recovered. Eighty or eighty-five men who were working in the main part of the mine escaped by means of an abandoned drift about one-half mile from the main opening. Flames came out of the drift mouth and dust was blown across the ravine for a distance of from 800 to 1,000 feet.

The mine was rock dusted on the haulage ways only, with some rock dust used at the face. But little damage was done to the mine outside of the blowing out of stoppings which were partly of a temporary nature, some brick stoppings on the main entry destroyed.

The lesson to be learned from the Stonega explosion is that no compromise should be made with safety measures. To equip a man with safety lamps as a protection against gas and dust explosions, and thereafter tolerate smoking at any time or place, would indicate questionable discipline. Where rock dusting and water are employed, same should be used to the limit of absolute explosion prevention or at least explosion propagation.

What Have You to Offer?

THE Chicago Journal of Commerce, in a recent article, states that business men have been puzzled to make an adequate reply to those who are continuously saying, "If you don't like the New Deal, what better have you to suggest?" The Journal states that Mr. John True, who runs a Washington news service, has the answer. Mr. True said, "Just follow the Democratic platform of 1932."

We submit herewith a condensation of nine of the principal planks set forth in the Democratic platform referred to. They speak for themselves.

1. Immediate and drastic reduction of expenses, abolition of useless commissions—

to accomplish a saving of not less than 25 per cent in cost of federal government.

2. Annual balancing of federal budget.
3. A sound currency to be preserved at all hazards.
4. A competitive tariff for revenue.
5. Federal credit to states for unemployment where states are unable to provide for the needy; expansion of necessary and useful construction affected with a public interest—; spread of employment by reduction in hours, encouragement of shorter week; advance planning of public works.
6. Unemployment and old age insurance under state laws.
7. Better financing of farm mortgages; extension of co-operative movement, effective control of crop surpluses. Enactment of every CONSTITUTIONAL measure that will aid the farmer to receive prices in excess of cost.
8. Adequate navy.
9. Enforcement of anti-trust laws to prevent monopoly and unfair trade practices, and revisions thereof for the better protection of labor and the small producer and distributor; conservation, development and use of nation's water power; REMOVAL OF GOVERNMENT FROM ALL PRIVATE ENTERPRISE EXCEPT WHERE NECESSARY TO DEVELOP PUBLIC WORKS AND NATURAL RESOURCES.

It may or may not be fair to ask a party to follow its platform, or at least to attempt to do so. However, the Democratic party platform for 1932 carried the following pledge:

"Believing that a party platform is a covenant with the people to be faithfully kept by the party when entrusted with power, and that the people are entitled to know in plain words and terms of the contract to which they are asked to subscribe, we hereby declare this to be the platform of the Democratic party."

An International Highway

A CONTINUOUS road stretching from Canada southward through twelve countries to the tip of South America, wide enough and level enough for safe and easy driving, and routed through the most colorful sections of the areas crossed—such is the plan that is now taking shape. Who could visualize a better way to cement amicable relations between the various nations of the two Americas; to promote the interchange of ideas; to stimulate trade; in short, to get better acquainted? With all these worthy objects in view, and with the further incentive of putting men to work, the project seems assured of success. It speaks well for the friendly

international feeling that pervades all the countries concerned that a scheme of this sort could receive favorable consideration in unsettled times such as these.

Mexico is hard at work finishing her link in this vast Pan-American chain of communication, and before the current year is over it will be possible to drive comfortably from Canada to Acapulco, on the Pacific Coast, 1,000 miles south of Laredo, Tex. This road represents the fruit of seeds sown in 1925 by President Calles. It is one of four great arterial highways converging upon Mexico City. Heretofore only hardy and experienced motorists would attempt the journey from Laredo to Mexico City. In many places the way was narrow, steep, and dangerous. By October, however, the 783-mile stretch will be a 2-lane modern highway. The transformation is being wrought by Salvador Toscano, Mexico's greatest road engineer. A stickler for 6 per cent maximum grades, he has used drill steel and dynamite effectively to bend the rugged topography to his will. Where the route traverses the Sierra Madres Mountains, more than 3,000 men were employed on its construction.

The road has been located with an eye to scenic attractions as well as to directness; and Mexico is already anticipating an influx of American tourists. Bureaus have been established to distribute descriptive literature and to stimulate travel interest.

Monument to President Wilson

A large stone monument sixty feet in height and twelve feet square at the base is planned for early erection at Princeton, N. J., in memory of Woodrow Wilson, the design to be by architect R. W. Bauhan. It will carry on the four base sides bas-relief panels depicting Mr. Wilson as President of Princeton University, Governor of New Jersey, President of the United States and advocate of the League of Nations. Above the panels will be massed flags of the nations, carved in low relief, and the four corners of the base will be decorated with a "torch of peace". President Wilson was a resident of Princeton for over 25 years—an undergraduate there from 1875 to 1879—a faculty member from 1890 to 1902 and 1902-1910 was President of its University; Governor of the State 1911-1913; then President of the United States from 1912 to 1920, two terms. Mr. Wilson in 1919 was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize.

A TRUE REPLY

Jones usually sported a rather handsome gold watch, but circumstances forced him to pawn it.

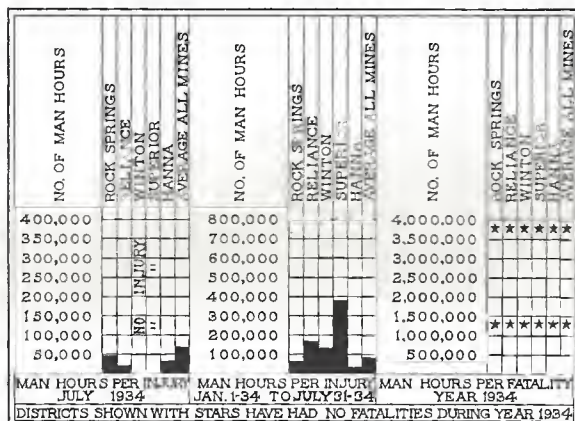
A friend met him on the street one day and asked him the time of day, and noticed that he had a new watch.

"That's not the one you usually carry," said the friend, "the other one had a gold case."

"I know," said Jones sadly, "but circumstances sometimes alter cases."

» » » Make It Safe « « «

July Accident Graph



WE ARE sorry to report three injuries of a more or less severe nature to underground workmen for the month of July. One received a broken bone in the hand; another a contused chest and dislocated rib; while the third had two broken bones in a foot. With just a little more alertness and being safety minded, these accidents could have been easily avoided. Accidents that cause severe injuries result in, first, pain and suffering to the injured; second, loss of working time; third, loss of wages; fourth, expenditure of money to meet hospital and medical bills. This affects not only the injured person but a whole community which indirectly pays their share of caring for an injured person.

It is surprising to note the few people who really know what safety is, and cannot even give a good definition of the word *safety*.

With this before us, it is apparent that industry has a long way to travel before accidents can be entirely eliminated. It will take a long period of education, training, discipline and placing of men in the proper line of work before accidents can be stopped. Progress is being made, but it is slow. Let us all keep this thought in mind for the balance of this year—*ETERNAL VIGILANCE IS THE PRICE OF SAFETY*.

We cannot afford to slack off on safety. If we do the accident enemies will overcome our safety record. We've got to keep busy and keep accidents out of our work and play.

"Did anybody comment on the way you handled your new car?"

"One man made a brief remark: 'Fifty dollars and costs'."

COMPENSABLE INJURIES AND MAN HOURS BY DISTRICTS

JULY, 1934

Place	Man Hours	Injuries	Man Hours Per Injury
Rock Springs.....	47,385	1	47,385
Reliance	21,910	1	21,910
Winton	41,426	0	No Injury
Superior	65,478	0	No Injury
Hanna	30,723	1	30,723
All Districts	206,922	3	68,974
All Districts, 1933..	212,168	8	26,521

PERIOD JANUARY 1 TO JULY 31, 1934

Rock Springs	430,524	7	61,503
Reliance	169,151	1	169,151
Winton	261,077	2	130,539
Superior	384,696	1	384,696
Hanna	242,563	7	34,652
All Districts.....	1,488,011	18	82,667
All Districts, 1933..	1,305,400	29	45,013

COMPENSABLE INJURIES AND MAN HOURS BY MINES

JULY, 1934

Place	Man Hours	Injuries	Man Hours Per Injury
Rock Springs No. 4..	11,760	1	11,760
Rock Springs No. 8..	22,722	0	No Injury
Rock Springs Outside	12,903	0	No Injury
Reliance No. 1.....	14,819	1	14,819
Reliance Outside ...	7,091	0	No Injury
Winton No. 1.....	33,887	0	No Injury
Winton Outside	7,539	0	No Injury
Superior "B".....	19,446	0	No Injury
Superior "C".....	16,044	0	No Injury
Superior "E".....	19,467	0	No Injury
Superior Outside....	10,521	0	No Injury
Hanna No. 4.....	19,124	1	19,124
Hanna Outside	11,599	0	No Injury

PERIOD JANUARY 1 TO JULY 31, 1934

Place	Man Hours	Injuries	Man Hours Per Injury
Rock Springs No. 4..	119,511	3	39,837
Rock Springs No. 8..	226,366	4	56,592
Rock Springs Outside	83,623	0	No Injury
R. S. No. 2 (Disc.)..	1,024	0	No Injury

Reliance No. 1.....	121,759	1	121,759
Reliance Outside....	47,392	0	No Injury
Winton No. 1.....	208,884	2	104,442
Winton Outside.....	52,193	0	No Injury
Superior "B"	108,943	0	No Injury
Superior "C"	94,760	0	No Injury
Superior "E"	115,264	1	115,264
Superior Outside....	65,537	0	No Injury
Superior "D" (Disc.)	192	0	No Injury
Hanna No. 4.....	146,206	4	36,552
Hanna Outside	81,852	1	81,852
Hanna No. 2 (Disc.)	14,505	2	7,253

July Injuries

CLINTON RANDOLPH (*Colored*), age 34, *Ratchet Man, Rock Springs, No. 4 Mine, Section No. 5.* Contusion and fracture of 2nd metacarpal (hand bone) of left hand. Period of disability—estimated 4 weeks.

Was repairing the ratchet on a conveyor pan line with left hand grasping ratchet handle when a small piece of rock scaled off the roof and struck his hand. This injury could have been avoided had the workman sounded the roof and taken down the small pieces. Remember also that good leather gloves afford a lot of protection to hands and fingers.

MIKE ZAGARIS—*Greek*, age 40, *Machine Runner and Shot Firer, Reliance.* Dislocation of rib from cartilage and contusion of chest. Period of disability—undetermined.

Mike was attempting to shoot out a "sulphur" near the bottom in the face of an entry. There was plenty of shooting cable to enable him to retreat to a crosscut to fire the shot, but, instead, he used only part of the cable and stood facing the shot as he exploded it. A piece of rock or coal struck him in the chest. There was no excuse for this accident as any prudent employe would have given himself the benefit of the doubt by getting back. There are gassy mines that shoot only from the outside. Mike will have ample time for reflection and when he recovers he should have a talk with the State Coal Mine Inspector.

ELI KUMPALA—*Finn*, age 52, *Joy Loader Operator, Hanna.* Fracture of third and fourth metatarsal (foot bones) of right foot. Period of disability—estimated 4 weeks.

Eli was preparing to place the wheels on a Joy Machine and had run the machine upon the loading blocks when the caterpillar chain kicked out one of the loading blocks onto his foot.

In the course of a year, these machines are loaded and unloaded many times without an injury. Certainly, Eli could have avoided this accident by using the regular and proper precautions and doing the job in a workmanlike manner.

British Miner Develops New Resuscitating Device

CONSIDERABLE interest has been manifested in an apparatus designed by an English miner, Mr. W. Riley, working in a mine rescue station in Yorkshire, England.

The discoverer of this principle states that dying patients can be rocked back to life. The apparatus consists of a light metal stretcher balanced on a central pivot, and it has already been used quite successfully in a number of rescue stations and hospitals in England.

The see-saw motion of the machine induces an exact imitation of natural breathing, and any case of asphyxiation—drowning, gas poisoning or electric shock—can be rocked back to life on Mr. Riley's machine.

Mr. Riley obtained the idea for the machine when he read that a child dying from paralysis of the diaphragm after diphtheria had been revived and cured by rocking it in a rocker chair.

It was found that in a head down position the weight of the abdominal contents pushed up the diaphragm and lungs, causing expiration; and that in a feet down position, the diaphragm pulled down the lungs, causing inspiration.

Working on these facts, he constructed a see-saw, and found that when a healthy person was rocked ten to fifteen times per minute, voluntary breathing was unnecessary.



Standings of the Various Sections in the Annual Safety Contest

(PERIOD JANUARY 1 TO JULY 31, 1934)

THREE injuries during the month of July sent two of our "No Injury" Sections down toward the bottom of the list. Reliance which had been clear for the first six months of the year (and the only district not having an injury during that period)

had its good record broken when a shot-firer was injured from his own lack of judgment.

Every man working at the face should read the account of this injury. Get in the clear when shots are being fired.

UNDERGROUND SECTIONS

<i>Section Foreman</i>	<i>Mine and Section</i>	<i>Man Hours</i>	<i>Lost Time Injuries</i>	<i>Man Hours Per Injury</i>
1. Steve Kauzlarich	Winton 1, Section 4	54,545	0	No Injury
2. Ernest Besso	Winton 1, Section 1	51,952	0	No Injury
3. Frank Slaughter	Winton 1, Section 2	51,677	0	No Injury
4. John Reese	Reliance 1, Section 1	47,455	0	No Injury
5. Dewey McMahon	Rock Springs 8, Section 1	45,791	0	No Injury
6. J. H. Crawford	Hanna 4, Section 1	39,031	0	No Injury
7. J. L. Orr	Hanna 4, Section 2	31,869	0	No Injury
8. W. H. Walsh	Superior B, Section 3	28,169	0	No Injury
9. Roy Huber	Superior B, Section 4	27,848	0	No Injury
10. Grover Wiseman	Superior B, Section 1	27,157	0	No Injury
11. Richard Arkle	Superior B, Section 2	25,769	0	No Injury
12. James Reese	Rock Springs 4, Section 3	25,272	0	No Injury
13. Clyde Rock	Superior C, Section 5	24,561	0	No Injury
14. R. J. Buxton	Rock Springs 8, Section 6	23,460	0	No Injury
15. Ben Caine	Superior E, Section 1	23,328	0	No Injury
16. Thomas Robinson	Superior E, Section 3	22,728	0	No Injury
17. Sam Gillilan	Superior E, Section 2	22,076	0	No Injury
18. Austin Johnson	Superior C, Section 3	19,367	0	No Injury
19. Clifford Anderson	Superior C, Section 4	18,903	0	No Injury
20. Ben Lewis	Rock Springs 8, Section 5	18,378	0	No Injury
21. Paul Cox	Superior E, Section 6	16,572	0	No Injury
22. Thomas Hall	Reliance 1, Section 3	15,927	0	No Injury
23. Thomas Whalen	Superior C, Section 6	15,439	0	No Injury
24. Clem Bird	Winton 1, Section 5	14,605	0	No Injury
25. John Adams	Rock Springs 4, Section 4	14,473	0	No Injury
26. Joe Jones	Hanna 4, Section 5	13,208	0	No Injury
27. Steve Welsh	Reliance 1, Section 4	12,719	0	No Injury
28. Henry Bays	Superior E, Section 5	11,480	0	No Injury
29. Adam Flockhart	Superior C, Section 1	11,127	0	No Injury
30. Frank Stortz	Superior C, Section 2	5,363	0	No Injury
31. Matt Marshall	Rock Springs 8, Section 2	58,303	1	58,303
32. James Zelenka	Reliance 1, Section 2	45,658	1	45,658
33. Eliga Daniels	Rock Springs 4, Section 2	40,157	1	40,157
34. Thos. Overy	Rock Springs 4, Section 1	37,944	1	37,944
35. James Whalen	Rock Springs 8, Section 3	62,056	2	31,028
36. Roy Cummings	Hanna 4, Section 3	30,719	1	30,719
37. Richard Haag	Superior E, Section 4	19,080	1	19,080
38. Andrew Young	Rock Springs 8, Section 4	18,378	1	18,378
39. R. T. Wilson	Winton 1, Section 3	36,105	2	18,053
40. Ben Cook	Hanna 4, Section 4	31,379	3	10,460
41. Ed. Christensen	Rock Springs 4, Section 5	1,665	1	1,665
42. Discontinued	Hanna 2, Section 1	14,505	2	7,253
43. Discontinued	Rock Springs 2,	1,024	0	No Injury
44. Discontinued	Superior D,	192	0	No Injury
TOTAL ALL INSIDE SECTIONS.....		1,157,414	17	68,083
TOTAL ALL INSIDE SECTIONS, 1933.....		992,048	26	38,156

OUTSIDE SECTIONS		Lost Time		Man Hours Per Injury
Section Foreman	District	Man Hours	Injuries	
1. Arthur Henkell	Rock Springs	83,623	0	No Injury
2. Port Ward	Superior	65,537	0	No Injury
3. Richard Gibbs	Winton	52,193	0	No Injury
4. William Telck	Reliance	47,392	0	No Injury
5. E. R. Henningsen	Hanna	81,852	1	81,852
TOTAL ALL OUTSIDE SECTIONS.....		330,597	1	330,597

How To Drive Safely

Ab Jenkins, the man who holds more American Automobile Association records for distance, speed and endurance driving than any other driver—and has never had an accident—gives six practical suggestions for safe driving in the current Rotarian Magazine. They are:

1. Keep both hands on the wheel.

"The only two people I know who are competent to drive one-handed are Eddie Rickenbacker and Ralph de Palma—and both of them use two hands."

2. Keep the best tires on the front wheels.

"The front-wheel blow-out is by far the more dangerous. When blow-outs do happen, danger can be averted by clinging stoutly to the steering-wheel."

3. Always test your brakes.

"During the first hundred yards of driving, I always test my brakes by pushing down the pedal. The brakes may have frozen, they may be greasy or need adjustment."

4. Be extremely careful at twilight.

"You have three times the accident hazard at twilight that you have at 8 a. m. Defective visibility is, of course, the reason. Remember, too, that night-time crashes have 42 per cent higher fatality than daylight accidents."

5. Don't use brakes in a skid.

"To come out of a skid throw out your clutch and maneuver the steering-wheel so that the front wheels are in alignment with the rear ones. In other words, go in the skid! Braking is ineffectual. Your main concern is to equalize traction on all four wheels, which you do by throwing out your clutch; your next move is to get all your wheels in line. As soon as you feel the skid weakening, let in the clutch, 'gun' the motor, and resume forward progress."

6. Study the road.

"Always reduce speed when passing from one type of road to another. Your right wheel should be approximately one and one-half feet from the outer edge of the highway. Running off the road is common. Thirty-one per cent of accidents are due to speeding, while 34 per cent are caused by cars going off the road."

The average driver doubtless has found in these suggestions, and comments thereon, driving "pointers" which he had not previously seen presented in form so simply illuminating.

The advice will be bootless unless he remembers

the information and seeks to practice it in his driving.

—From *Wyoming State Tribune*.

New Head of Bureau of Mines

The appointment of John Wellington Finch, of Idaho, as Director of the Bureau of Mines, replacing Scott Turner, has been announced. Mr. Finch was recommended by the Science Advisory Board.

Mr. Finch was born in Lebanon, New York, in 1873. He received his A. B. degree from Colgate University in 1897, his A. M. degree the following year, and the degree of Sc. D. in 1913. He is a fellow of the University of Chicago. His technical experience includes that of geologist for the Rock Island Railroad in Texas and Oklahoma. He was State geologist for Colorado from 1901 to 1906, and was consulting geologist and engineer for several mining companies, his experience covering Eastern and Western States, Canada, Mexico, South Africa, China, Siberia, Siam, Burma, and other Asiatic Countries. He was industrial adviser to the government of the Yunnan Province, China, from 1920 to 1924. For 20 years, at various times, he was an expert for the United States Department of Justice, investigating frauds in mining stock sales. His experience includes management of mining undertakings in this country, Asia and Africa.

He was an instructor at Colgate University in 1898 and at the University of Chicago the following year, and a lecturer on mining at the latter University in 1912. He was professor of mining geology at the Colorado School of Mines from 1925 to 1929 and dean of the School of Mines of the University of Idaho from 1930 to 1934. At the same time he was director of the Idaho State Bureau of Mines and Geology.

He is a member of a number of geological and engineering societies and is the author of articles on mining, geology and the petroleum industry. He was editor in chief of "Ore Deposits of the Western States," issued this year.

—From *American Mining Congress Bulletin*.

MIGHT CATCH COLD

Waitress (at seaside resort)—"If you please, Miss, the manager says you are not allowed to have lunch in your bathing suit."

Modern Miss—"He does, does he? Well, you go back and tell him I absolutely refuse to take it off."

Totems and Taboos

By RT. REV. IRVING P. JOHNSON

From "The Witness," August 2, 1934

THE savage has no knowledge of institutions. He has no word for home, no use for schools, no need for churches, no conception of the state. When he emerges from barbarism he begins to create these institutions. Until he has succeeded in creating a state, he has little personal liberty. He is compelled to accept the totems and taboos of his tribe and he is not permitted to depart from them. It is true that he has few responsibilities and obligations. These constitute the price that man pays for social order. When a bachelor marries he seeks privileges but also incurs obligations which he should meet. When a boy goes to college he assumes the responsibility of study. When one becomes a member of the Church he enters into a fellowship that requires personal sacrifice. When one accepts citizenship in the state he creates obligations which he must assume. But these duties are apt to become irksome and men set up a defense mechanism by attacking the institutions which lay obligations upon them. They apply for divorce; they throw aside their studies; they ignore worship; they criticize the government. Criticism is the cheapest form of human thought. It takes genius to lay an egg, but anyone can scramble it. When men reject those institutions which have been built up by an orderly progress, then they revert to barbaric totems and taboos, which they impose upon a population that has ceased to think and whose love has grown cold.

This is what is happening in the world today. Instead of an evolution, we have devolution which starts over again with totems and taboos. Lacking the character to sustain their institutions, men take refuge in worshipping an idol that is imposed upon them. What happens? A self-constituted group of men impose a theoretical system upon the masses. They call their idol by names which embody their theories. The words soviet, nazi, fascist and communist do not describe a living organism, but an academic theory. They do not represent an evolution of human liberty but a devolution to a mechanistic system. They revert to force imposed upon men instead of liberty growing out of human progress. One must worship the soviet. The individual counts for nothing. Yet what is the soviet? It is a human theory dressed up as a divine sanction. It operates by brute force and anything which resists such regimentation becomes taboo. The Christian home and the Christian Church are suppressed not because they are opiates, but because they contain dynamic forces which are opposed to this tribal god. The schools are appropriated to train youth in a fanaticism which is impervious to any other devotion and which replaces faith in God and the spiritual verities with materialistic ends. Liberty becomes sacrificed to fetish worship. Once more an absolute despotism deprives life of its freedom to think and speak. This

is not the development of a living process but the imposition upon men of an academic idea. One must sacrifice reason and conscience to this Moloch who loves no one and revels in brute force. The whole theory is the penalty which men pay for their materialism and inertia.

It is only by great effort that we can maintain those institutions in which the individual can ultimately find liberty. We in America are on the verge of succumbing to a totem. When we need guardians to control us, it is because we are either mentally or morally incompetent. Government control may be a temporary necessity but it is also no compliment to our personal characters. We have cheapened the home, we have abandoned morals in our education, we have made a casual thing of our religion and we have turned over the conduct of the state to those who had some political or personal interest to conserve, while we have devoted ourselves to our own private business. In our pursuit of bread and games we have lost our responsibilities. Each group has talked about its rights and fought for its privileges, but we have no rights without responsibilities and no privileges without obligations.

It remains to be seen whether some fanatical group with a panacea for all human ills will erect a totem before which we are bidden to worship and a taboo which will destroy our personal liberties. The prophet has truly said that "without a vision, the people perish." What is our vision as a nation? Is it to worship God and love our fellow men or to serve our idol and hate all those who disagree with our ideas? As soon as the totem is set up, then the taboo will be operative. They go together, the totem and the taboo; the idol and the fanaticism which destroys all those who resist their bigotry.

The Daily Good Deed

A number of men in Oklahoma have recently organized the Husband's Gratitude Club, and have adopted the following membership pledge:

"I solemnly pledge myself daily to embrace my wife, kiss her, and tell her I love her.

"I promise to compliment her at least once each day on some particular part of the menu she prepares.

"I promise to perform at least one kind and unexpected deed for her daily."

Are not the men to be commended for their attitude, as expressed herein; in other words, in their Boy Scout daily good deed?

Engineering Department

Sketch of the Tertiary Coal Measures In Carbon and Sweetwater Counties, Wyoming

*Data collected by C. E. SWANN**

ARTICLE NO. 9 OF A SERIES ON GEOLOGY.

THE Hanna and Carbon Basins lie in south-central Wyoming and are due to the existence of great basin-shaped depressions in the earth's crust that have been filled by layers of sandstone and shale interbedded with many layers of coal. Extensive coal-mining operations have long been in progress in these basins, and their coal-bearing areas are traversed by the main line of the Union Pacific Railroad, their great remaining reserves of coal being thus made readily available at such future times as they may be in greater demand.

The two basins are really sub-divisions of a single major downwarp of the granitic basement rocks of the region that lies between the Rawlins uplift on the west, the Ferris, Seminoe, Shirley and Freezeout uplifts on the north, and the Medicine Bow uplift on the south. This depression is not closed on the east by any definite structural feature, but represents the accentuated northwestward extension of the broad intermontane syncline known as the Laramie Basin. The depth of the depression is such that it contains about 35,000 feet of sedimentary rocks ranging in age from Carboniferous to late Tertiary.

Early Geologic Investigations: The earliest geologic investigations in the Hanna and Carbon Basins were made by Hayden in 1868, and in describing the country along the Union Pacific Railroad west of Como Ridge, he wrote, "From a point about 10 miles east of Como to St. Mary's Station, a distance of about 50 miles, the Tertiary formations occupy the country with their peculiar sands and sandstones and clays and numerous coal beds. The most marked development of the coal beds is at the Carbon station, about 80 miles west of Laramie station. The rocks incline nearly southeast, or south and east. Three entrances have been made to the mine, and the bed is 9 feet thick. The openings follow the dip and consequently descend. The mines are about 3,000 yards from the railroad, but a side-track has already been laid to them. More than 1,000 tons of coal have already been taken, and the Union Pacific Railroad Company is ready to contract for any amount that can be supplied to them. The coal at Carbon is of the best quality of Tertiary splint, very compact and pure. It is not as hard as

anthracite, but the miners informed me that it was more difficult to work than the bituminous coals of Pennsylvania."

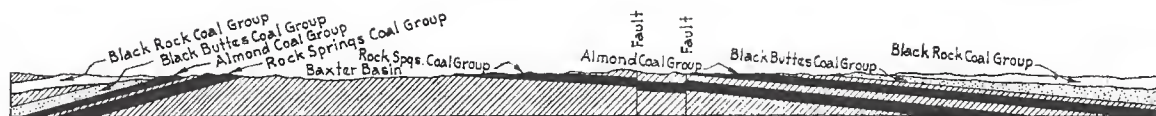
"From St. Mary's to Rawlins Springs, a distance of about 30 miles, the railroad passes over rocks of Cretaceous age. The railroad, from a point about 8 miles east of Benton to Rawlins Springs, passes through one of the most beautiful anticlinal valleys I have seen in the West. On either side the rusty-gray sands and sandstones dip away from the line of the road at an angle of 10° to 15°. This anticlinal valley is most marked near Fort Steele, at the crossing of the North Platte."

In the period between 1867 and 1873, Arnold Hague, geologist of the Fortieth Parallel Survey, examined and described the Carbon Basin and adjoining mountains, foothills, and plains regions, from Como Station westward to the vicinity of Fort Steele. At about this time, Lesquereux identified fossil plants collected by Hayden in Carbon Basin and interpreted them as lower Miocene. Lesquereux was largely responsible for our first knowledge of the fossil plants of the western Tertiary formations. He was early occupied in the identification of fossils collected and submitted by Hayden in his earliest explorations, but later, in 1872, at the direction of Hayden, he took the field for the purpose of obtaining sufficient fossil plants to determine the age of the lignitic formations. He visited Carbon and collected numerous specimens, which he tabulated. Newberry also examined and identified fossil plants collected by geologists of the early surveys.

F. B. Meek, intimately associated with Hayden in early explorations of the west, acted as paleontologist for the Geological Survey of the Territories and was one of the recognized authorities on invertebrate fossils of North America. Working actively in a virgin field, Meek collected and described great numbers of invertebrate fossils from formations of the west, ranging in age from early Paleozoic to the Tertiary. Accompanied by H. M. Bannister, he examined coal-bearing rock exposed along the Union Pacific Railroad in southern Wyoming for the purpose of collecting fossils. Invertebrate forms were collected from localities east and west of the Carbon and Hanna Basins, but with the exception of some specimens of *Ostrea* found in the Niobrara shale near Fort Steele, no invertebrates were collected from this area.

One of the first reports on the Tertiary coals of the West was that by James T. Hodge, Geologist on Hayden's early survey. The introduction to this report gives the following historical account of

*U. S. Bulletin No. 804.



Cross Section of Rock Springs Coal Field along line one mile north of Fifth Standard Parallel North

the conditions prevalent in the West at about the time of the first coal mining in this region:

"The occurrence of coal in the Rocky Mountains was observed and reported on by most of the early explorers on the different routes they traversed across the continent. Little importance, however, was attached to these discoveries, and, as the coal beds were seen only in their outcrop, little knowledge was acquired of their real character. It was understood that they belonged, not to the true coal formation, but either to the Lower Tertiary or Upper Cretaceous, and the coal was consequently classed among the lignites or brown coals and generally considered to be far inferior in quality to the genuine coals of the Eastern and Middle states. As the country began to be settled, the scarcity of timber soon caused these deposits of fuel to be looked up and mines of coal to be opened and worked in Utah and in Colorado. The construction of the Union Pacific and Central Pacific Railroads created a still greater demand for fuel for the supply of their locomotives, and new mines were opened along the line of the former road in Wyoming Territory, which, with those worked on the eastern border of Utah, near the same road, supply both these long lines of road with all the coal they require. No mines have been found near the Central Pacific Railroad, either in Utah, Nevada, or California, so that this road is wholly dependent for fuel upon the coals brought to it from the Union Pacific. Though it is scarcely three years since these mines began to be developed, they have already produced large quantities of coal, and several among them have the appearance of thriving collieries, well furnished with powerful machinery for pumping and hoisting and all the appliances of first-class establishments."

The first coal-mining development in the Hanna and Carbon Basins was that at and near the town of Carbon in 1868. Seven mines were ultimately opened at this place, and the production up to and including 1902, when the mines were abandoned, was about 4,680,000 tons. The immediate cause for the abandonment of these mines was the shifting of the main line of the Union Pacific Railroad farther north to its present route through the town of Hanna. Mines at Dana were opened in 1889 and abandoned in 1891, according to reports, on account of the unsuitability of the coal for locomotive use. The mines at Hanna were opened in 1890.

THE FERRIS FORMATION

Tertiary Rocks: The lower 300 feet of the Ferris formation consists of dark shale and coarse, friable, massive, buff to yellow sandstone containing small,

scattered pebbles and irregular thin beds of conglomerate. Overlying this lithologic unit is one about 800 feet thick, made up largely of conglomerate, which occurs as pockets, lenses, and thin beds irregularly distributed throughout the sandstone that constitutes the remainder of the unit. The pebbles of the conglomerate are usually less than 1 inch in diameter, are well rounded, and consist of quartzite, black, gray and yellow chert, jasper, rhyolite, and porphyry. The remaining 5,400 feet of the formation consists of gray, brown and yellow sandstones interstratified with numerous thick beds of coal.

The sandstones in the Ferris formation are very irregular and lenticular, coarse sandstone, wedging out between beds of shale and vice versa within short distances along the strike. Ripple marks and cross-bedding are also features of these deposits. In short, the evidence at hand indicates the rapid accumulation of these beds by shifting streams under subaerial or near-shore subaqueous conditions.

The fossils in the Ferris consist of leaves, freshwater shells, and bones of vertebrates, but the leaves are by far the most abundant. Bones occur chiefly in the lower 1,000 feet of the formation and represent turtles, fishes, and dinosaurs. The leaves and shells are regarded as Fort Union types.

Hanna Formation: The Hanna formation occupies the central portion of the Hanna and Carbon Basins and contains most of the coal mines opened by The Union Pacific Coal Company in this area. It rests unconformably on the Ferris formation and transgresses across all underlying formations at least down to the Cloverly and possibly down to the granite. It consists of alternating conglomerate, sandstone, shale, and coal beds, and its base is marked by a thick conglomeratic sandstone and locally by massive conglomerate.

The sandstones of the formation range from coarse-grained massive or thick-bedded varieties to fine-grained thin-bedded sandstones, which, on weathering, assume a brown color and show a tendency to split into thin, slabby, masses. The coarse-grained varieties are buff or grayish white and commonly more or less conglomeratic. They are also highly feldspathic. The pebbles of the conglomerate include, besides materials of the same kind as those that occur in the conglomerate at the base of the Ferris formation, an abundance of granitic material and locally large quantities of Mowry shale, Cloverly conglomerate, and soft, sugary sandstone fragments that may have been derived from the Tensleep, Cloverly, or Mesaverde formations.

The Hanna formation is about 7,000 feet thick in this area and contains an abundance of plant remains, all of which are referred to as the Fort Union by F. H. Knowlton. The few invertebrates collected are also regarded by T. W. Stanton as chiefly suggestive of Fort Union age, though species found near the top are said to resemble the Wasatch fauna. The few fragmentary remains of vertebrates thus far found in the formation include fish scales, fragments of turtle shells, and a fragmentary mammalian jaw identified by J. W. Gridley as a Creodont, probably Claenodon, which may belong to either the Fort Union or the Wasatch.

Ripple marks, cross-bedding, and lenticular bedding are characteristic of the formation.

NORTH PARK FORMATION

The North Park formation overlies unconformably the Hanna and older formations and consists chiefly of fine, white, unconsolidated sand, sandy clay, and marl, which is well described by their popular name, "mortar beds."

The thick coal seams near Coalmont in the North Park country, Colorado, are probably in this formation.

Many coal seams occur in the Tertiary formation in Sweetwater County, Wyoming, from Cherokee Station to Bitter Creek Station on the east side of the Rock Springs dome, also near Rock Springs on the west side of the dome. This series of coal measures in Sweetwater County is known as the Black Rock Coal Group, and is supposed to carry the same series of coal seams as found at Hanna, Carbon County, which are classified as of Fort Union age. The Rock Springs-Sioux City mine just east of Hallville is opened in a 28 foot seam of the Black Rock Series. The Interstate Mine, at Rock Springs, near the Air Field, is located in the Black Rock Coal Group. These seams have been little prospected in Sweetwater County owing to the large number of workable seams of better quality coal to be found in the Rock Springs group of the Mesaverde Age.

Article No. 10, Sketch covering "The Cretaceous System, in which occurs the Rock Springs Coal Measures" will appear in October.

Books

Of the deep love of reading this can with truth be said—that if it makes young men old for their age, it keeps old men young for their age.

—WALTER MURDOCK, *Saturday Mornings*

ON MAY 3, 1934, an article appeared in the New York Times under title of "A Famous Library," from which we take the liberty of quoting:

"Nearly a hundred years ago Thomas Carlyle and other writers in London began to agitate for the setting up of a lending library 'containing books in "all departments of literature and philosophy" and designed for the needs "of serious scholars."' Out of that beginning grew the London Library in St. James's

Square, now containing 450,000 carefully chosen volumes. Throughout its life it has never had a grant of public funds, having carried on entirely through voluntary contributions. Its success is indicated by the fact that it has had to build an extension to house its constantly growing treasurers. Something of a ceremony was made of the opening of the new wing a couple of weeks ago. An address was made by Mr. H. A. L. Fisher, who is now president of the library, and who traced its history as a purely private enterprise, like the foundations at Oxford and Cambridge.

"Mr. Stanley Baldwin said that he was a life member of the London Library, as his father had been before him.

"Mr. Baldwin remarked that he read books as do all early readers, 'lying on his stomach in front of the fire.' One thinks of Lincoln studying Euclid and the Bible alongside the fireplace. But, alas! said Mr. Baldwin, that happy posture was no longer possible for him and his hearers. "To most of them there came a kind of senile convexity which disturbed the perfect equilibrium necessary to that attitude if they were to enjoy what they were reading."

"The former Prime Minister touched lightly upon his personal tastes in reading. He hoped to keep them catholic. For himself, he was inclined to agree with Southey that 'a fastidious taste is like a squeamish appetite. One has its origin in a disease of the mind and the other in some ailment of the stomach.' Still, 'even by fiction sometimes the spirit is wearied.'"

"He closed his speech as follows:

"As he saw the log smoldering once more in the fireplace, as he saw books all round the shelves, each one probably with some message to him of some time of his life, many things would pass through his mind, but there would be with those memories one great comfort and one great solace. It has always seemed to me that perhaps the saddest thing about old age is the gradual loss of your contemporaries. the men, women and children you remember. and all those memories that mean so much in the bond of human friendship. But as they go, surely then in your library there spring to more vivifying life the friendships you have made, the spiritual friendships of every country and every age, and it may well be that as your life draws nearer to its close those voices you heard in youth and young manhood, those you knew and learned to love and followed by hard work, draw nearer to you with more understanding and sympathy than was possible in your younger years."

"Where did you tour on your vacation?"

"Gosh I don't know! I was driving the car!"

» » » Ye Old Timers « « «

Hon. David G. Thomas



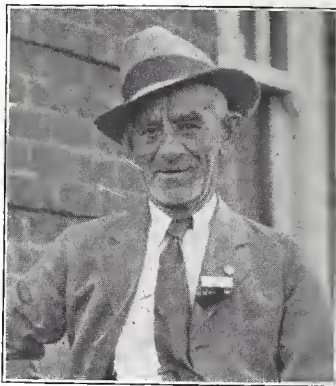
Hon. David G. Thomas

pied him, and it didn't take long to convince him that the "scenery was all set" for a good picture.

Our photographer finally inveigled David G. Thomas to pose for this snap-shot at the Old Timers Association Tenth Annual Reunion, on June 16th last. We consider it a true likeness of that fine, lovable character, who, for many years past, by reason of penning a salutation "to the Old Timers," has rightly earned the title of its "Poet Laureate." The Judge was resting on a bench just outside of the City Hall when our artist espied him, and it didn't take long to convince him that the "scenery was all set" for a good picture.

William Bean, Sr.

William Bean, Sr., of Evanston, attended the Old Timers Tenth Annual Reunion in Rock Springs on June 16th last, and judging from the expression upon his face, he was in a happy mood. He was proud of the fact that he hadn't yet missed one of these annual gatherings and has fond hopes of being present at many more. "Billy" came from Westham Essex, England, his birth date July 6, 1860, and his first employment with the Company was in 1880 at Grass Creek, later being engaged at Cumberland. He was retired on pension in May, 1927.



William Bean, Sr.

Charley Morgan

Charley Morgan (retired on pension), wife and daughter, (Mrs. Malcolm McCuaig), all of Evanston, Wyoming, were among the many Old Timers in attendance upon the Tenth Annual Reunion of



Charley Morgan and his wife and daughter (Mrs. Malcolm McCuaig.)

the Association and our "snap-shot" man procured such a good picture of the trio that we believed it worthy of reproduction in our column. A recital of this "young man's" connection with the Union Pacific has previously appeared in our Magazine; suffice it to say, his first job was as a Fireman with the Railroad Company, then locomotive engineer at Evanston, that he has worked in many districts for the Coal Company, mainly Rock Springs, Cumberland and Superior. We almost omitted the place and date of his birth, Nelson, Wales, on July 17, 1862. His years sit lightly upon him, as our readers will note.

Old Timers at Tenth Annual Reunion

The snap-shot on the opposite page portrays a group of Old Timers who were talking over things of the past at the Tenth Annual Reunion, June 16, when the photographer came along and requested them to kindly face the camera.

On the left is Ben Lewis, Mechanical Loader Foreman No. 8; Axel Johnson (with straw hat), blacksmith; George Blacker (of Superior, with cap); Charles Gregory, Foreman No. 8; George Krich-



baum (retired on pension, in rear) ; Hugh Gregory (Winton) brother of Charles.

It will be of interest to note the years of service of these men, all living at Rock Springs excepting the two noted. They look good and sturdy yet, eh!

Ben Lewis	43 years
Axel Johnson	44 years
George Blacker (Superior)	42 years
Charles Gregory	36 years
George Krichbaum	46 years
Hugh Gregory (Winton)	35 years

Is it any wonder when they met casually that they reminisced on "Do you remember when . . . ?" "What became of . . . ?", etc.?

Obituary Mrs. Thos. LeMarr

Mrs. Hannah Calderwood LeMarr, wife of Thomas LeMarr, Sr., one of our esteemed Old Timers, passed away in Rock Springs on Tuesday, July 24, after an illness of several years, borne with true Christian fortitude. Surviving are her husband, two sons (James and Thomas) and a sister, Mrs. Mary Young, all of this city. Funeral service was held from the residence of Mrs. Young on July 27, Rev. O. P. Avery, pastor of the Congregational Church, officiating.

Their golden wedding anniversary was celebrated here two years ago. Mrs. LeMarr was a native of Ayrshire, Scotland, and was wedded in 1882, shortly after her arrival in the United States, her parents having settled here previously.

The sympathy of their many friends in the community is extended to those bereft.

William Jackson

After a lingering illness, William Jackson, Carpenter, passed away on August 16th at his residence in Rock Springs.

Mr. Jackson was born in Leige, England, on

March 8, 1885, and came to this country when a young man, beginning employment with the Company here in 1908. He was naturalized in 1913. He was also in the service of the Gunn-Quealy Coal Company, at Gunn, Wyoming, several years. Was a married man and leaves to mourn his loss a widow and three daughters, two of whom are married. He had not been able to work for about a year past.

Joe Seaton

Joshua (Joe) Seaton, Superintendent of Sweet's Mine, Price, Utah, died on August 7. Mr. Seaton was born at Hamilton, Lanarkshire, Scotland, June 11, 1879, attended public schools at that point and graduated from Hamilton Academy with Mining Engineer's degree. He came to this country in 1910 entering the employ of The Union Pacific Coal Company as Foreman at No. 7 Mine, Rock Springs, some years later accepting service with the Lion Coal Corporation, Lionkol, Wyo. He worked afterwards for the Peerless, Cameron and Spring Canyon Coal Companies, all in Utah.

Left to mourn his taking off are his widow, one son and four daughters. Interment was at Price on August 10.

He will be remembered by many of the Old Timers in this vicinity.

N. H. Loomis

A Tribute by Alfred P. Thom

At a meeting of the Law Committee of the Association of Railway Executives, held at Atlantic City, July 10, 1934, a tribute to N. H. Loomis, deceased, a transcript of which is herewith shown, was presented by Alfred P. Thom, and, by a rising vote, was unanimously adopted as an expression of the high estimate in which Mr. Loomis is held by his associates.

The Chairman was requested to send a copy of this expression to Mrs. Loomis, to Mr. Carl R. Gray as President of the Union Pacific System, and to each member of the Law Committee.

MR. CHAIRMAN and Gentlemen:
May I ask the attention for a few moments of the Law Committee in order that I may pay a brief tribute, long delayed on account of my own illness, of love and admiration to a man who in his lifetime rendered many and valuable services to the cause in which we are all engaged.

He was not a member of this Committee, for he was not the General Counsel of any railroad, but we all knew him and he aided so mightily in our work that this seems a fitting place to give expression to our appreciation and gratitude for his eminent service to us. I refer to N. H. Loomis, for many years General Solicitor of the Union Pacific, with home and headquarters at Omaha.

Throughout the period during which I was General Counsel of this Association, I was frequently under the necessity to call on the Member Roads for assistance in bringing to the attention of those

in authority at Washington the merits of our cause. No road ever failed to respond, with generous and unstinted hand, to such an appeal.

In answer to my requests from time to time, and over a long period of years, the Union Pacific assigned to the work a most competent representation of its high official staff, and among these it invariably sent Mr. Loomis.

In this way I came to know him well and to rely on him with implicit confidence. He always came when wanted and never hurried away, always waiting until his work was done and to be discharged from the assignment.

He had ready access and cordial welcome to every office in Washington, and this was because he was completely trusted and universally esteemed. He made no representation that could not be implicitly relied on. He asked nothing that, as a gentleman and as a man of highest honor, he would not, if clothed with official power and responsibility, be willing to do himself. He never advocated a course that it would be difficult or impossible to justify in any forum controlled by conscience, a fair sense of reason and a fair sense of justice. No one he addressed ever entertained a fear that an effort was being made to secure an unfair private or partisan advantage or to prejudice anyone's personal or political fortunes. Accordingly his influence, in behalf of our common cause, which was and is the cause of righteousness in business, was immeasurably great.

In common with every one else, I, who perhaps was in the best position to know and to form a true estimate of his service, learned to love, to admire and implicitly to trust him.

May I briefly analyze the reasons for this universal trust?

In the first place, he was a lawyer of distinction and of high ideals. Beginning in a clerical position in a law office, he became a deep and industrious student of the law, and so perfected himself in its principles that his professional judgments were wholesome and sound and could always be followed with unquestioning confidence.

In the second place, he had a comprehensive knowledge of men, of business, and of public affairs, with a power to appraise justly the trends and movements of political thought and the value of political forces. He was also a deep student of transportation, including transportation policies as related not only to the rights of private owners but in their larger aspects as involving the public interests. He began his career as stenographer and law clerk in the Union Pacific office of Judge Usher, formerly a member of Mr. Lincoln's cabinet and then the Union Pacific's General Counsel. He followed up through all the gradations of the Company's law service until he became its General Solicitor, which position he held at the time of his death.

He thus possessed a rare understanding of the practical and legal problems of the railroads, acquired in the great training and developing School of his Company.

In the third place, he was a man of the highest personal character. He thought clean, he acted clean, he lived clean. He was quiet, modest and unassuming. If someone needed to leave in faithful hands a sacred trust, he was the kind of man that could, with absolute confidence, be chosen to perform it. He would forever guard that which was committed to his keeping.

And above all, he was a true Christian, confident and unquestioning in his faith, a devoted member of his Church and a believer in its beneficence and in its blessed and holy influence among men. He was high in its councils and was one of its national board to perfect and guide the organization and carry the spiritual strength, the teachings and other blessings of the great Presbyterian faith to all mankind.

He has passed from our midst and out of our perplexities and anxieties into the higher realms of eternal peace. With sorrow and a deep sense of personal and official loss, we surrender him to the rest prepared for the righteous and the pure of heart.

To this cherished and valued friend, to this wise counsellor and efficient helper in great affairs, to this man of incorruptible and stainless life and to this modest and unassuming Christian gentleman, we pay the tribute of our love, our admiration and our grateful appreciation.

His was life at its simplest and best. He fought the good fight. He kept the faith. Not attracted by the glamour and acclaim which attend the careers of men who attain distinction in public office, he was content with devotion and success in the less ostentatious field of service to which he chose to direct and confine his efforts—with devotion and success in his family life, in his personal relationships and in his dignified and important daily work. In this great field of human effort, where men with genuine and complete dedication of themselves, but without passion for display, seek to do their simple duty, his example still helps and leads us on. Under the limitations on the living, there is little we can do for our departed friend, beyond recording, as our judgment of him, well done, good and faithful servant.

But may we not add, with confident assurance, that if, as we devoutly believe, the souls of the worthy and faithful live on in perfect happiness forever, then the spiritual chord that gave out the harmonies of his life on earth has not been lost, but survives in the great symphony of celestial music which he will hear throughout the ages.

A young city girl was vacationing in the country and became friendly with a farmer. One evening as they were strolling across a pasture they saw a cow and calf rubbing noses in the accepted bovine fashion.

"Ah," said the farmer boy, "that sight makes me want to do the same."

"Well, go ahead," said the girl, "it's your cow."

» » Of Interest to Women « «

Choice Recipes

PINEAPPLE AND LIME TAPIOCA

One cup pineapple juice, 1 cup lime juice, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup sugar, a pinch of salt, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup crushed pineapple, 4 tablespoons instantaneous tapioca. Combine juices and heat. Add tapioca and salt and cook in the double boiler until clear. Add pineapple and sugar, adding more sugar if the lime juice is particularly tart. Turn into sherbets and chill. Serve with whipped cream atop.

CANADIAN BACON SANDWICHES

Saute slices of Canadian bacon in butter. Arrange on slices of buttered bread or toast. Cover with a sauce made by cooking minced apples in butter and water until soft, then adding seedless raisins and bring to boiling point. Use one apple to one tablespoon raisins and one tablespoon butter with sufficient water to cover.

MAITRE D'HOTEL BUTTER

$\frac{1}{4}$ cup butter	$\frac{1}{2}$ tbsp. finely chopped
$\frac{1}{2}$ tsp. salt	parsley
$\frac{1}{4}$ tsp. pepper	$\frac{1}{4}$ tbsp. lemon juice

Put butter in a bowl, and with small wooden spoon work until creamy. Add salt, pepper and parsley, then lemon juice very slowly. One tablespoon each red and green pepper cut in small pieces is an improvement.

RAISIN SAUCE FOR BAKED HAM

$\frac{3}{4}$ cup raisins	1 tbsp. butter
1 cup water	1 tbsp. vinegar
4 or 5 cloves	1 tsp. lemon juice
$\frac{3}{4}$ cup sugar	Few Drops Worcestershire sauce
1 tsp. cornstarch	

Dash of pepper.

Cover the raisins with the water, add the cloves, and allow to simmer until thickened slightly. Add butter and remaining ingredients. Serve hot. Recipe makes six servings.

TARTAR SAUCE (For Fish)

$1\frac{1}{4}$ cup mayonnaise	$\frac{1}{2}$ tsp. minced parsley
1 tbsp. capers	1 tbsp. chow chow
1 tbsp. chopped sweet pickle	1 tbsp. pimientos
	1 tsp. chopped chives

Melt butter in saucepan, add flour mixed with salt and a few grains of pepper and stir until well blended; then pour in gradually, while stirring constantly the hot milk, bring to the boiling point and boil 2 minutes.

BAKED SAUSAGES AND SWEET POTATOES

Four sweet potatoes, $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon salt, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup water, 8 link sausages, $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon paprika.

Peel potatoes and cut in halves. Place in small baking dish, add water and salt. Cover, bake 20 minutes in moderate oven. Add rest of ingredients, bake 20 minutes or until sausages have browned and potatoes have become soft. Turn potatoes and sausages several times to allow even browning. If desired, lid can be removed during last 10 minutes of cooking to assure browning.

Women's Activities the World Over

Miss Dorothy Oakley, aged 22, has succeeded her father, the late Roger Oakley, as milk inspector of Brockton, Mass.

Commissioned by the Pettigrew Museum of Natural History in Sioux Falls, S. D., Miss Evelyn Peabody of St. Paul, Minn., is sculpturing a group of four Sioux Indian types.

Miss Ethel C. Smith of Shelton, Conn., recently completed her thirty-third year of perfect attendance at Sunday school, believed unequaled in the United States.

Mrs. Thomas A. Edison, widow of the inventor, has been made the "First Lady" of Fort Myers, Fla., by her election as honorary president of the chamber of commerce.

Mrs. Lucy A. Woodworth, who has voted in every presidential election since enactment of woman suffrage, recently observed her 101st birthday, at her home in Middletown, Conn.

Tonita Pena, a Pueblo Indian and the mother of seven children, is an artist of unusual ability. Some of her work is in the collections of Mrs. Herbert Hoover, Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., the Whitney Museum of American art, and the Museum of Santa Fe, N. M.

One of the most important members of the official family of President Roosevelt, in Washington, D. C., is Miss Margaret LeHand, who has served as his confidential secretary since 1920. It is said she also knows more about the business of the United States than any other person, the president excepted.

Miss Christine Kempton, aged 17, is editor and publisher of a newspaper in Lanham, Md. She is

also the copy reader, typesetter, illustrator, and star reporter. Her paper boasts more than 200 subscribers.

Miss Kuo Feng-Min is the first Chinese woman to win a post as district magistrate in China. She is 29, and has operated a retail store in Peiping for several years.

Among the leading advisers of Premier Mussolini of Italy, is Mme. Margherita Sarfatti, a Jewish woman of letters, biographer of the duce, and lecturer. She is believed to have influenced Italy's new alliance against Germany in southern Europe.

Elizabeth, Belgium's dowager queen, has taken up her role of "queen of charities." She plans to devote the rest of her life to comforting the sick and the poor.

Household Aids and Hints

FIRST AID IN THE KITCHEN

Sterilize a jelly glass and put into it a roll of bandage, some absorbent cotton and a strip of adhesive tape. Put on cover and keep it on the kitchen shelf where it will always be ready for the cuts and burns that even the most experienced housewife gets once in awhile.

A CLEAN CUT

A sharp knife is better for trimming the ends of flowers than scissors as scissors are inclined to squeeze the stems so that they do not take up water well.

EVERYTHING CLEAN

Your job is not finished when the child is bathed and all fresh and clean. The clothing should be just as clean as the child's body. Avoid cheap finery and have plenty of easily laundered, sensible clothes, so that many changes may be made with a minimum of work.

OBSTINATE TOPS

A strip of coarse sandpaper comes in handy to fold around the edge of the stuck jar lid and then twist. The gritty surface of the sandpaper will give you a good grip on the lid and cause it to turn easily.

THE PERFECT WHITENER

The best and most natural bleach in the world is sunshine. If you want to whiten clothes, spread them out on the grass without wringing them. A few soakings and dryings will make the most yellowed articles beautifully white.

HOW TO MAKE IT FIT

If the armhole of the dress is just a bit smaller than the sleeve which is to be fitted into it, try snipping the edge at intervals all around the armhole, the "snips" being not over one-eighth-inch

deep. This will probably give sufficient play for the sleeve to fit well.

SHABBY-LOOKING RIBBONS

Black silk ribbons are apt to take on a very shabby appearance if put away for a length of time. This may be remedied by stretching out the ribbon on a pad and sponging with vinegar. Roll up smoothly, let stand for a half hour and then press on the wrong side. They will be decidedly freshened.

The Vacuum Cleaners

Oil and grease your vacuum cleaner according to directions.

Do not leave the cleaner running while you are doing some other task in the room.

Stand the cleaner up firmly so that it will not fall over after you leave it.

Wind the cord around the hooks evenly and carefully before putting away the cleaner.

Empty the dust bag each time after using the cleaner for real service. Never let it accumulate.

Crofts-Rukavina Nuptials

Manda Rukavina, for several years past a clerk in the Rock Springs Store, was married to Harold L. Crofts, August 8 at Manila, Utah, in the presence of a number of friends and relatives. Following their return to Rock Springs the party enjoyed dinner at one of its cafes. On Sunday afternoon, 12th, a reception and dinner was held at the family residence of the Rukavina's, several hundred people gathering, the new couple receiving many gifts.

Constant Sunshine

On page 349 of our August number, there was quoted a paragraph anent the "Sunshine City", St. Petersburg, Florida, and below it another "squib" concerning Phoenix, Arizona, all relating to their daily sunshine.

Now comes this from the golden west, and California is running "true to form," as will be noted:

A Chicagoan and a citizen of Los Angeles met. "Do you mean to say," asked the Chicagoan incredulously, "that in California you have three hundred and sixty-five days of sunshine a year?"

"Exactly so, sir," proudly replied the man from Los Angeles, "and that's a mighty conservative estimate."

City Chap—"That cow over there, why hasn't she any horns?"

Country Boy—"Well, it's this way: Some cows are born without horns and never has any, and others shed theirs, and some we dehorn, and some breeds ain't supposed to have horns at all. There's lots of reasons why some cows ain't got horns, but the big reason why that cow over there ain't got horns is because she ain't a cow—she's a horse."

» » » Our Young Women « « «

Late Fashion Tips

With tunics and long blouses in style, many an old dress can be given a new lease on life. Perhaps you have a dress that has been spotted or has a worn frontal look? Just make a nice frilly little tunic for wearing over it.

Pick daisies as one of the most liked of the floral prints. A new dinner suit is of black taffeta with a large daisy print in white, yellow and green. The jacket is loose with a tiny band of white daisies at the cuff. Bands of white daisies also mark the neckline and edge the belt of the frock.

Look picturesque in a large hat of transparent fabric. A lovely model is a very flat hat with shallow crown. It is of smoked black brim. The crown has coiled green velvet stems finished by a calla lily in white and green velvet.

Packing a bag means that the evening frock should be of lace. A charming ensemble has the frock of navy blue lace worn with a loose, three-quarter length coat of matching blue faille lined in pink and with pink revers. There are blue lace gloves.

A tonic for any black frock or skirt is a lovely jacket made of black taffeta. It has a huge, fan-shaped jabot caught in the center of the neckline with a dainty brooch. There is a peplum that flares at the sides.

If you like long, long sashes, you will be glad to learn that they are the thing this season. A white chiffon frock dotted in tiny red dots has a sash of red chiffon with ends that reach the floor, one end coming to the end of the trained skirt.

A good companion in town or country is a sporty looking cape-coat made of Scotch tweed in a plaid of red, brown and white. Another grand coat is a white tweed topcoat, cross-barred in brown. It has a simple collar and deep raglan shoulders for comfort.

There's a movement afoot, possibly sponsored by the sons of the Emerald Isle, to launch green as the leading fashion color for late summer and fall.

And from the looks of things, the idea is finding enthusiastic supporters among both stylists and customers.

After an epidemic of summer prints in the almost universal color combinations of either navy and white, black and white or red and white, the

appearance of a crop of new green and white printed frocks is hailed with joy.

It is a dark bottle green that is combined with white in these new and cool-looking dresses for summer, and the color scheme is seen in costumes for both daytime and evening wear.

Another evidence of the green trend is the newly-announced fashion of wearing green accessories with white sports costumes. A dark green linen hat, gloves, belt and handbag were seen recently setting off a spectator sports outfit of white acetate crepe.

Dark green felt hats banded in bright green, and dark green gloves with bright green stitching are being shown in advance fall displays.

And they say that green is to be widely used in fall footwear, in walking shoes to be worn with tweeds and sports clothes of either brown, green or gray.

The bright green flannel jacket with the white skirt already has been seen at some of our fashionable resorts, and olive green recently has put in appearance at the beach, in play clothes with a Tyrolean flair.

Fall Hat Styles

At the official opening of the Millinery Guild in New York, the pronouncement went out that large berets, feather trims and pile-finished fabrics would be the important features of Fall millinery styles. Buyers just returned from Paris confirmed these trends and further stated that more hand-work on millinery would be in evidence, the disposition of those in the business to get away from the machine type of production so prevalent of late years.

Joan: "I am going to do my bit, Dad. I'm getting a dressmaker to teach me how to cut out dresses."

Dad: "I don't want you to go so far as that. But I think you might cut out cigarettes and \$10 hats."

It happened in London, England. With many misgivings, an old gentleman hailed a taxi.

"Now, driver," he cautioned, "you must be very careful. Don't go unless the policeman tells you, and don't drive fast, in case the taxi skids."

"All right, sir," cheerfully replied the man at the wheel, "and is there any partic'lar 'orspital you'd prefer?"

Girl Scout Notes

Forty Girls Scouts from the Nyoda and Young Wyoming troops of Rock Springs held a very enjoyable outing which partook of the nature of a

picnic on Tuesday July 3, at Green River. Accompanying them were Misses Anna Corneliussen, Scout Leader, Mrs. Angus Hatt, Mrs. Vardian, Mrs. Blackledge, and others. Each girl brought along her lunch. The thanks of the troops are due to Messrs. John Katana, Fred Vehar, George Drebeck and Mrs. Blackledge for furnishing transportation to Green River and back. Later in the day, swimming was a big feature—the new Riverside Pool being utilized.



This small snap-shot depicts the girls of the Young Wyoming Scout Troop in session outside of their meeting place at work on rope knots, ties, etc.

Girl Scouts Continue to Grow in Membership

From the annual report of the National Girl Scouts organization, the data copied below will prove of interest to those connected with the body:

During the year 1933, the membership reached the magnificent total of 315,904, the increase for the year being 19,964, or 6.7 per cent, continuing a steady growth since 1918.

The financial report for the year showed a decline in earned income of \$31,696.16, compared with 1932. Total assets were listed as \$1,724,850.96, total liabilities \$1,610,814.63, leaving a working fund balance of \$114,036.33. Operating expenses for 1933 were decreased \$133,188.93.

The greatest growth in activities of the organization was in camping; to quote from the report "Never since Girl Scouting began have there been so many Girl Scout Camps, or so many girls in camp. Including the three types of camps, 695 camps were reported with a total enrollment of 75,681 campers and staff attendants."

The outstanding gain in membership was made by the Brownie group, 7 to 10 years old, their numbers increasing to 20,339.

The largest memberships are in New York, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts; the states showing

greater than a ten per cent increase for 1933 were those of the middle and far west.

The sales of uniforms and equipment took a great spurt "indicating that the turning point of the depression was passed during the first half of the year."

He: "May I hold your Palmolive?"

She: "Not on your Life Buoy."

He: "Then I'm out of Lux."

She: "Yes, Ivory formed."

Girl Scout Camp Newfork Lake, July 22 to August 5, 1934

GIRLS and counsellors who attended: Director, Miss Mary Whelan, Rock Springs.

Swimming Instructor, Miss Bertha George, Rock Springs.

Nurse, Miss Martha DeWester, Rock Springs.

Nature Instructor, Mrs. Esther Watson, Rock Springs.

Handicraft and Unit Leader, Mrs. Robert Jolly, Rock Springs.

Dietitian, Mrs. Violet O'Dell, Quanah, Texas.

First and Second Class Instructor, Unit Leader, Anna Corneliussen, Rock Springs.

Unit Leader, Mrs. Matt Arkle, Superior. Mrs. Amelia Pecolar, Superior, came the last week and took over Mrs. Arkle's duties.

Unit Leader's Assistant, Tenderfoot Instructor, Mrs. Archie Smith, Superior.

Unit Leader, Tenderfoot Instructor, Mrs. Matt Medill, Reliance.

Camp Musician, Mrs. John Henderson, Winton.

Camp Paper, Instructor in Journalism, Miss Ruth Vail, Rock Springs.

ROCK SPRINGS SCOUTS:

Flora Shiamanna, Dena Shiamanna, Helen Pryich, Sophie Pryich, Blanche Armstrong, Carmen Huse, Fannie Andrich, Mary Sturman, Lillian Remitz, Rosemary Hovorka, Audrey Hunter, Juanita Green, Genevieve Roberts, Phyllis Watson, Betty Young, Marjorie Muir, Ruth Matson, Margaret Matson, Melba Botero, Roberta Anderson, Ruth Montieth, and Elaine Hatt.

DINES GIRL SCOUTS:

Velma Courtier, Mary Stevens, Lorna Kilburn, Melba Kilburn, and Velma Brunner.

RELIANCE GIRL SCOUTS:

Earlene Meeks, Glenna May DuPont, and Eloise Sprowell.

WINTON GIRL SCOUTS:

Catherine Uram, Elizabeth Wallen, Aurora Aguilar, Opal Pecolar, Jeannie Mann, Janet Gardiner, Betty Ann Warinner, Vivian McKenna, Irene Dona, Renee Hornsby, and Dorothy Henderson.

SUPERIOR GIRL SCOUTS:

Dorothy Woolrich, Ruby Kettle, Zella McIntosh, Betty Joe Harris, Lorene Arkle, Clara Faddis, Wil-

ma O'Connell, Mary Marietti, Marjorie Hudson, Flora Gillilan, Margaret Ruth Richardson, Betty Jo Smith, Mary Cieluszek, Elizabeth Dugas, Emma Dugas, Molly Mae Pecolar, Ruth Moore, Margaret Noble, and Georgia Noble.

COOKS:

Mr. and Mrs. James Brawley, Rock Springs.

July 22 to August 5 marks the date of one of the most successful Girl Scout camps ever held at Newfork Lake. Seventy-four counsellors and girls attended. Even the weather man favored us with the most delightful weather. He sent rain only during the rest hour and at night.

As is the custom in Girl Scout camps, the girls were divided into units according to age. The oldest girls were the Jesters, with Mrs. Matt Arkle and Mrs. John Henderson as Unit Leaders. Mrs. Robert Jolly and Mrs. Archie Smith had charge of the Red Wings. Mrs. Matt Medill and Mrs. Esther Watson the Pioneers, and Miss Corneliussen and Miss DeWester the Daisy unit. In their songs and dramatiza-

tions the units worked out the tradition of their name. Many skits were given by the Jolly Jesters. The Red Wings studied Indian lore and dramatized their song. The Pioneers depicted Daniel Boone and the Oregon Trail and the covered wagon. The Daisies, the youngest unit, was named for the little girl name of the founder of Girl Scouting, Mrs. Juliette Gordon Low. In their puppet show they gave the personnel of the Girl Scout organization.

The daily schedule was full of work and play. At 6:45 a. m. the rising bell rang, then came the flag ceremony, breakfast, capers and tent inspection. At 9:20 club work began. At 10:30 physical activities were enjoyed, baseball, volley ball, ring throw, and folk dancing, and at 11:00 swimming under the direction of Bertha George. At 12:20 the welcome dinner bell rang. In the afternoon came the rest period, swimming, unit hour, hobby hour, retreat and supper. Camp fire was held at 7:30, then goodnight and taps at 9:00.

In club work much Scout knowledge was gained. In the Journalism department, under Miss Ruth Vail's direction, an interesting tri-weekly newspa-



Upper—The group of Counsellors.

Right—The surveying gang using their homemade tripod. Dena Shiamanna sighting, Phyllis Watson pacing, Sophie Prych figuring the number of feet.

Left—The morning flag hoisting ceremony. This flag was presented to the camp by the Rock Springs Girl Scouts.

per was published. In the handicraft class, Mrs. Jolly and Miss George taught the girls how to make beautiful paper knives and book-ends out of native pine boughs. In geology, (with Mrs. Watson as instructor) the girls learned many worth-while things. They took several nature trips. Fire making and fire precaution were studied by girls in the Second Class group. Several younger Scouts passed their Tenderfoot work under Mrs. Medill and Mrs. Smith. In First Class six girls made maps, went on the required all-day hike, and learned something about the use of a knife and axe, about lashing, making gadgets and lean-to's. In map making, two maps were made of the camp and surrounding territory, three girls working on each map, one pacing, one sighting and one figuring out the number of feet paced. In First Class map making, the area must equal a quarter of a mile square or if along a road it must be two miles long. The name of the map must be given, the maker of the map, compass direction, distance of scale and key or legend. The two sets of girls went over practically the same territory so when the maps were compared and found not so different they decided that they were quite accurate for amateur map makers.

Many interesting hikes were taken by the different clubs and units. The Daisies went into the woods for a jungle breakfast, where they found sandwiches and oranges growing on trees, and, in nests on the ground, they found some eggs. Because they were hungry, they made fire and cooked the eggs and had breakfast. The First Class club went on an all-day hike following a trail laid by a group of girls who went on ahead. At an especially difficult place over large rocks, they found a note saying, "Repeat the 10th Girl Scout law." The girls repeated, "A Girl Scout is clean in Thought, Word and Deed." "That is my sister's doing," said one of the girls, "She knew I might get angry and say things when I came to this place." Along the trail the girls found an abundance of ripe raspberries. Under a rock they found a deposit of blue clay. They carefully marked the spot because in the next camp, 1935, they can use the material for clay modeling. Along the sandy beach two girls found Indian arrow heads.

On Sunday many friends and relatives came to visit. In the evening, "Scouts Own" was held around the camp-fire, a service of praise to the Creator of the beautiful out-of-doors.

Friday evening was the night of the Costume ball, when the girls came arrayed in wonderful costumes fashioned out of most anything and everything, showing the ingenuity of Girl Scouts. At the ball were cowboys and cowgirls, Japanese ladies, folk from the plantations of the southland, Mae West, Romeo and Juliet, an old sea captain, a bull fighter from Spain, and many others. Betty Jo Smith received the prize for being the most beautiful lady; Phyllis Watson, a Scotch lassie, for the most clever costume; and Melba Kilburn, the clown, for being the funniest. Dorothy Woolrich and Ruby Kettle

received the prize for being the most striking couple.

On Saturday evening around the camp-fire, we renewed our pledge to be real Girl Scouts throughout the year. Miss Whelan talked about the meaning of Scouting. Each counsellor told what camp had meant to her.

An impressive investiture service was held when Rosemary Hovorka, Juanita Green, Betty Jo Smith, Ruth Moore, Elizabeth Dugas and Georgia Noble gave their promise and received their Tenderfoot pins.

Certificates for three First Class requirements were given Flora and Dena Shiamanna, Helen and Sophie Pryich, Mary Sturman and Phyllis Watson.

Certificates for fire making were given to Carmen Huse, Margaret Ann and Ruth Matson, Margaret and Georgia Noble, Ruth Montieth, Fannie Andrich, Melba Botero, Marjorie Muir, Betty Young, Vivian McKenna, Janet Gardiner, Juanita Green, Betty Ann Warinner and Sophie Pryich.

Junior swimming pins were awarded to Dorothy Woolrich and Betty Jane Young. Beginners swimming pins were given to Velma Courtier, Melba Kilburn, Irene Dona, Renee Hornsby, Lillian Remitz, Dorothy Henderson, Myrtle Henderson, Catherine Uram, Carmen Huse, Betty Jo Harris, Betty Ann Warinner, Ruth Matson, Betty Jane Young, Dorothy Woolrich, Marjorie Hudson, Marjorie Muir, Jeannie Mann, Flora Gillilan, Margaret Richardson, Clara Faddis and Dena Shiamanna, and Molly May Pecolar. Mary Cieluszek also received a Tenderfoot pin.

In badge work Dena Shiamanna, Phyllis Watson, Sophie Pryich and Betty Jane Young received credit on Pioneer badge work, and Dorothy Woolrich for work on the Journalism badge.

At the close of the awards came the announcement of the Honor Scout for the 1934 camp, Miss Jeannie Mann, of Winton, being the recipient, this the greatest honor the camp staff can bestow on a Girl Scout.

The local Girl Scout Council and the Camp Committee are very grateful to individuals and organizations who helped so much in making our camp successful. They wish to thank The Union Pacific Coal Company for hauling the camp supplies, the County officials for the use of the truck, The American Legion and friends for taking the girls to and from camp, the Hurst Dairy Company for the ice cream, and Miss Martha DeWester for giving her services as camp nurse.

RED HOT STUFF

"Willie," said the Sunday School teacher severely, "you shouldn't talk like that to your playmate. Have you ever thought of heaping coals of fire on his head?"

"No, I haven't," said Willie, "but it's a great idea."

Boy Scout Activities

"Cub-Scouts" Outing

A "Cub-pack" consisting of fourteen boys, all of pre-Scout age, accompanied by Morgan F. Roberts, spent three days late in July in the vicinity of the Kent ranch and thoroughly enjoyed the outing, all eager to stay a further period when the time came to break camp. Archie Armstrong, a Senior Patrol Leader, was also of the party. The pack is sponsored by No. 4 Community Council of Rock Springs and their transportation to and from the scene was provided by Mr. Roberts, "Tim" O'Farrell and James Reese.

Each boy contributed a portion of the money to cover his expenses and they were given junior Scout training, lessons in swimming, First Aid to the injured, nature study, etc.

Those making the trip were: Ronald McMillan, Bobby Meyers, Paul Benedict, "Buddy" Hatt, Ted O'Farrell, Clarence Johnson, Howell Roberts, Edwin James, James Reese, Bill O'Farrell, Dick Hovorka, Anton Amizich, Joseph Amizich, Thomas Wilde.

During their encampment, they were paid an official visit by Matt Wilde, Scoutmaster of Troop No. 170.

The boys wish to express sincere thanks to Mr. Dunn for the use of his large tent, to those who took care of their transportation, No. 4 Community Council and all others who assisted.

Annual Outing of Boy Scouts

SWEETWATER District Boy Scouts held their annual camp at New Fork Lake from July 8th to 22nd, 1934.

Committeemen from the various troops felt that as many boys as possible should have the opportunity to go to camp for at least two weeks. They worked hard toward this end during the winter and spring months with the result that 74 fine boys from Rock Springs, Winton, Superior, Reliance and Dines enjoyed a two weeks outing for the small sum of six dollars each—this being a little more than half the amount charged in the past. The camp was the largest held for a number of years and also the first two-weeks' camp to be held in three years.

The boys were under the leadership of Chester M. Roberts, Camp Director; William Lee, Jr., Assistant Camp Director, (also in charge of athletics); J. H. Haueter, Scoutmaster of Troop 169, Rock Springs; and Scoutmaster Hans Madsen and Mrs. Madsen of Winton who were in charge of the kitchen.

In the mornings and evenings sports were enjoyed by the boys while the afternoons were taken



Some of the cabins at New Fork Lake.

up with swimming, Scout instruction and fishing. Fishing was unusually good this year.

Every night at dusk a Camp Fire Meeting was held. The boys from each cabin took their turn putting on stunts, and it was thus ascertained that we have some real singing talent amongst our Scouts.

Mr. P. J. Shinazy, of Rock Springs, sent "mouth harps" up to the lads which also added to the Camp Fire entertainment.

"Rocky Mountain Bill" Stroud visited the camp for a week and many happy and thrilling hours were spent listening to his "wild life stories."

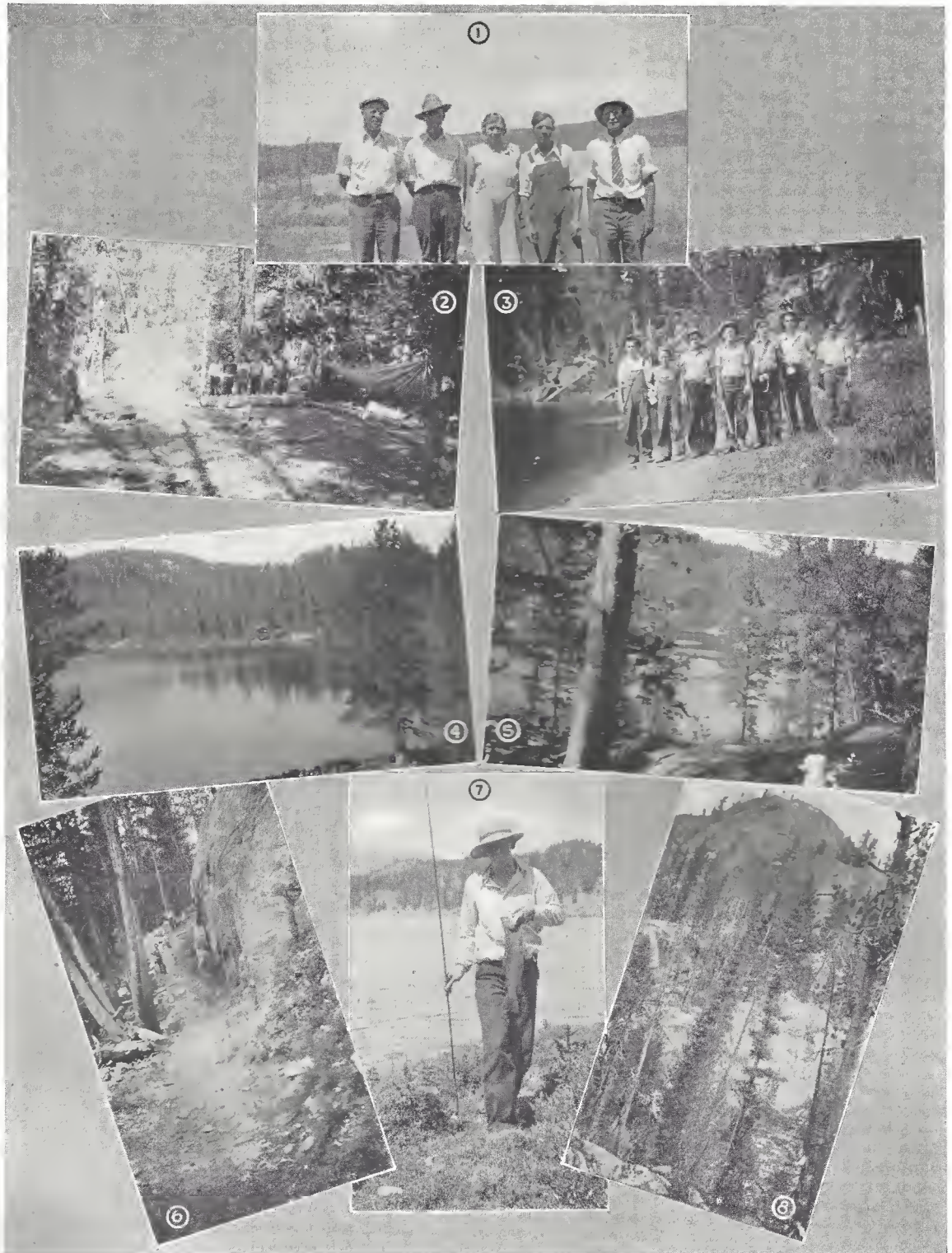
An electric light and pumping system was installed to cut down the fire hazard and to pump water up the hill to the kitchen. It was estimated the boys were saved the job of carrying four hundred gallons of water each day.

Next year a storage tank for the water will be installed above the kitchen and electric lights will be put in every cabin.

The Scouts and Scout Officials of Sweetwater District wish to thank The American Legion for furnishing cars to transport the boys to and from camp, the Sweetwater County Commissioners for trucks, The Union Pacific Coal Company for trucks and the equipment which made the electric light and pumping plant possible. We also wish to thank Mr. P. J. Shinazy for the generous supply of "mouth harps," and Mr. W. F. Parton for the daily papers.



Motor and pump lifting water from Lake for camp purposes.



- (1) The Scout Camp Officers: Left to right, Bill Lee, Athletics; Chester M. Roberts, Camp Director; Mrs. Hans Madsen and Hans Madsen, cooks; and J. H. Haueter, Hikes. Newfork Lake is shown in the background.
- (2) Camp on the four-day hike. Lined up for breakfast.
- (3) Off for the return trip. The stamp of satisfaction on each bronzed face just as they left Section Corner Lake. The boys making the trip are shown, left to right: Bill Cottrell, Raymond Wilkes, Paul Patrino, Harold Buffo, George McIntosh, Clifford Law, Hale Law.
- (4) Section Corner Lake, where the boys on their four-day hike camped and caught many brook trout.
- (5) Scene of Section Corner Lake, taken from our camp, through the trees.
- (6) Trail scene on Forest Trail to Section Corner Lake.
- (7) Clifford Law holding a large Lochleven trout caught out of Trail Lake, shown in the background.
- (8) The way the peaks look when close to them. Taken on trail to Section Corner Lake.

» » » Our Little Folks « « «

For our Juvenile Stamp Collectors

YELLOWSTONE GEYSER TO BE PICTURED ON AIR MAIL STAMPS

Old Faithful geyser is going to ride the skies with Uncle Sam's air mail and span the seven seas to all parts of the world, says the National Park Service. A miniature of the famous geyser has been selected as representative of Yellowstone National Park to decorate a special series of 5-cent stamps authorized by Postmaster General Farley in observance of "National Park Year."

The 5-cent series is set aside to carry the Yellowstone motif. This denomination is used largely on correspondence to foreign countries and on air mail to supplement the regular 3-cent fee. One of the world's greatest phenomena will thus become a familiar sight to inhabitants of the entire globe.

Stamp collectors, eager for a "first cover", are already making arrangements with friends in Yellowstone to have letters sent to them from the park with the Yellowstone postmark and the new Yellowstone stamp on the first day the issue becomes available.

Yosemite will be represented on the special 1-cent stamp, Grand Canyon on the 2 and Mount Rainier on the 3-cent issue. Other national park reproductions scheduled are: Cliff Palace of Mesa Verde on the 4-cent issue, the Great White Throne of Zion Park on the 6's, the Great Smokies on the 7's, the big trees of Sequoia on the 8's, Glacier National Park on the 9's and the seacoast of Acadia National Park on the 10's.

A Game of Dots

The game of "Dots" is a very simple pastime that affords a surprisingly large amount of amusement for two players. All the material needed to play this game is a large sheet of paper and two lead-pencils.

The paper is covered with dots half an inch apart in horizontal and vertical rows. The first player starts the game by connecting two dots with a straight line. Then the second player connects with a straight line two other dots anywhere on the sheet.

As more and more dots are connected in this way the game increases in excitement, as each player tries to draw the fourth line connecting two dots and completing a square. Each time he does this he places his initials in the square.

The game proceeds in this way until all the dots have been connected. The players having the greatest number of initialed squares is the winner.

A Card Trick

A bit of easy magic with playing cards which every amateur conjurer wishes to include in his bag of tricks is performed as follows:

Hold the deck of cards face downward in the left hand with the hand underneath the pack and grasping the sides. Next put the right fingers on the top of the pack and the thumb underneath, and begin to slide the cards on top of the pack, one by one, towards the body and say:

"Tell me when to stop and I will tell you what card you have chosen."

When told to "stop," slip the cards from the pack and hold them for inspection. Then name the "chosen" card. Here is the secret of the trick:

When the magician takes the pack, he notes the bottom card, and when told to stop, he slips this card off with the others, by pressing his thumb against it.

Information About our State

Wyoming (corrupted from North American Indian Maughwauwama, large plains): A western state of the United States, situated within the Rocky Mountain region between latitudes 41 degrees and 45 degrees N., longitude 104 degrees 3' W. It is bounded on the north by Montana, on the east by South Dakota and Nebraska, on the south by Colorado and Utah, and on the west by Utah and Idaho. Wyoming is rectangular in shape, measuring 355 miles from east to west, and 276 miles from north to south. Its boundaries are straight lines running along meridians and parallels of latitude. The area of the state is 97,890 square miles, making it the sixth in size among the states.

"Are you familiar with mules," asked the farmer of the colored employee.

"No, sir; ah knows too much about dem to be familiar wit' 'em."

News About All of Us

Rock Springs

Little Illa Mae Edwards, of Dines, is visiting with her grandmother, Mrs. Mary Ann Edwards.

Pete Flaim recently underwent a minor operation at the Wyoming General Hospital.

Miss Martha Rautanen has returned from a vacation spent at Jackson and Jenny Lake.

Mr. and Mrs. Mike Popp visited with relatives at Quealy.

Tony Paavola has been confined to his home with illness. Mr. and Mrs. George Rodda visited with relatives in Reliance.

Mr. and Mrs. Grover Martin visited at the Roy McDonald home in Winton.

William E. Smith, of the Barracks, is recovering from an attack of rheumatism.

Miss Dorothy Parr, of Kemmerer, is visiting here with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. George L. Parr.

Mr. and Mrs. Raino Matson visited at the Leonard Hansen home in Winton.

Mr. and Mrs. Pete Stakich, of Winton, visited here with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Sam Stakich.

John Corona and family have returned from a thirty-day vacation spent in New York State.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Mayhew have returned from a three weeks visit with relatives in Colorado.

Andrew Tarris, Jr., is ill and confined to his home on Seventh Street.

Mr. E. A. Olson has returned from a month's visit with relatives in Utah.

George Budak has returned from a three week's vacation spent in Lava Hot Springs, Idaho.

William Matthew and family visited with relatives in Superior.

Frank Bergamo has returned from a visit with relatives in Denver, Colorado.

Reliance

Mr. H. A. Lawrence and daughter, Billie, were called to New York by the death of Mr. Lawrence's aunt. Sympathy is extended.

Mr. and Mrs. John Groves, Jr., of Rock Springs, visited at the John Groves, Sr. home here, recently.

Allene Baxter, of Ogden, Utah, is visiting at the D. Baxter home here.

Mr. and Mrs. O. C. Rogers, and daughter, returned to their home in Laramie after visiting with Mrs. Jane Robertson.

Mrs. James Sterling and daughter are now residing in Amarillo, Texas.

Mr. and Mrs. James Libby, of Rock Springs, visited several times at the home of Mrs. E. Mason.

Mr. and Mrs. Bob Stewart have returned from Illinois. Mr. Stewart's mother and sister accompanied them back for a visit here.

Mrs. Tom Stewart and children arrived here from Illinois. Mr. Stewart has been working here for the past month. They are living in the house vacated by Mrs. J. Sterling.

Frank Craig, of Oklahoma, is visiting at the Wm. Graham home.

Mr. William Stark and Mr. Guy Thomas have returned from the Wyoming General Hospital in Rock Springs. They both underwent an appendectomy.

Mrs. H. M. Kelley's condition, is improving. Mrs. Floyd Roberts, of Rock Springs, has been staying with her.

Mr. and Mrs. William Telck are enjoying a visit from Mr. Telck's sister, Mrs. Quatto, of Kansas.

Mrs. Joe Telck and sons are vacationing in Colorado.

Mrs. William Johnson and daughter, Helen, have returned from a visit to Sheridan.

Mrs. John Reese and family are now living in Rock Springs.

Cecil McPhie, a patient of the Children's Hospital in Salt Lake City, is enjoying a vacation with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. William McPhie.

Mr. and Mrs. Sam Evans are now making their home in Iowa.

Mr. and Mrs. James Morse visited with the James Sellers' several times during the month.

Alex, small son of Mr. and Mrs. Alex Spence, has been on the sick list.

Misses Teany Korogi and Helen Johnson visited with Miss Audrey McPhie in Rock Springs.

Harry Buckles, of Boulder, is visiting with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Buckles.

Mr. F. Stortz, of Superior, is Acting Superintendent during the vacation of Mr. M. W. Medill.

Mr. Rudolph Ebeling is enjoying a vacation in California. Mr. P. Gras is our new butcher.

Winton

Mrs. Robert T. Wilson and two daughters returned from Indiana the early part of the month. They spent two months visiting with relatives and friends.

The death of Mr. W. G. Adams, which recently occurred at New Fork Lake from a heart attack, was a shock to the entire community. The body was shipped to Kentucky for burial. Mrs. Adams and two daughters will remain there. Sympathy of the community is extended to the family.

Mr. William S. Hall has returned here from an extended visit with relatives in Bakersfield, California. Shortly after returning here Mr. Hall underwent a major operation, and is doing nicely at this writing.

A miscellaneous shower was given in honor of Mrs. Geo. Sprowell (nee Miss Margaret Rudeen). Cards were the diversion and first prize was won by Mrs. Jack Henderson. Following the cards a lovely luncheon was served and Mrs. Sprowell was the recipient of many beautiful gifts.

Miss Nellie Pecolar and Mr. S. Lindsay were married Sunday, August 5, 1934. Mr. Lindsay is employed at Superior and the young couple will reside there. Congratulations of the community.

Mrs. Hans Madsen is visiting with relatives in Denver, Colorado.

Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Fisher and son have moved to Rock Springs.

Sympathy of the camp is extended to Mr. and Mrs. Henry DuPont in the death of their baby son shortly after birth, Saturday, August 4, 1934.

Little Katherine Reese had her tonsils taken out recently.

Mr. R. W. Foukes and family have been enjoying a visit of his two sons and their families of Los Angeles, California.

Lavone Kaul has returned to Portland, Oregon, after visiting here with her father and brothers.

Superior

Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Murray, of Reliance, recently spent a week-end with their daughter, Mrs. Stanley Lisher.

Mrs. Dave Davis was hostess to the White City Sewing Club, Tuesday afternoon, July 10. Everyone present reports a pleasant time. Refreshments were served.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Roughley and daughter, of Rock Springs, were visitors recently at the home of Mr. and Mrs. T. L. Edwards.

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Mrs. Roy Hiner and son, Roy, are visiting in California.

Mrs. Isabelle Faddis and daughters, Velma and Mrs. Ben Bagnell, recently visited at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Dave Faddis.

Mrs. Rose Stephenson and son, Joe, of Parco, visited during the month at the home of her brother, Richard Haag.

Mrs. James Hudson entertained the Five Hundred Club, Wednesday afternoon, July 25. Prizes were awarded to Mrs. Louis Kladianos, Mrs. Amelia Pecolar and Mrs. Katherine Conzatti.

Miss Naomi Corozza, of Denver, is visiting at the home of her sister, Mrs. J. Zannella.

Miss Mary Zullo and Miss Olga Delpero, of Denver, have just returned home after a week's visit with their parents in Superior.

Mrs. Percy Lavery and daughters, Roberta and Phyllis, of Salt Lake City, visited recently at the home of Mrs. Lavery's sister, Mrs. Stanley Lisher.

Mr. and Mrs. James Hearne, of Hanna, visited at the home of their son and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hearne.

Miss Saima Kutinen left recently for Detroit, Michigan, where she will visit friends.

Mr. and Mrs. P. A. Young have returned from Salt Lake City, where they spent a week with relatives.

Hanna

Miss Mary Wales of Superior, is visiting here with her cousin, Jane Wales.

Mrs. William Clegg, who has been receiving treatment at the Hanna Hospital for the past couple of months, is now at home and doing nicely.

Mr. James Attride has been on the sick list for a few weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. Engvy Ekman are the proud parents of a baby girl born on July 13 at the Hanna Hospital.

Mr. and Mrs. Jack Milne are receiving congratulations on the arrival of a baby girl born at the Hanna Hospital on July 16.

The Lynn Smith family and the Misses Beatrice Renny and Freda Pickup motored to Seattle during vacation. The Smiths and Beatrice Renny visited relatives in Seattle, while Freda Pickup went on to Vancouver, B. C., where she will remain with her aunt indefinitely.

The John Dexter family motored to Rock Springs during vacation, where they visited relatives. Mrs. Dexter and son, Leonard went on to Salt Lake City to consult a specialist as to Leonard's physical condition.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Peterson and children returned from Missouri, where they were called by the death of Mrs. Peterson's father, Mr. Gibbons.

Mrs. Charles Mellor and son, Joe, returned from Mountain View, where they spent a few weeks visiting relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Jones and daughter and Mrs. F. E. Ford and niece, Elaine Hughes, left for Chicago on August 10, where they will attend the World's Fair and also the

Supreme Temple Convention of the Knights of Pythias and Pythian Sisters.

Mr. and Mrs. John Kivi and family motored to Lyons, Colorado, during vacation, where they visited relatives.

Mrs. A. Hakala, who underwent an operation at the Mayo Brothers' Clinic at Rochester, Minnesota, is getting along nicely. Bertha Hakala accompanied her mother to Rochester.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Laine and son, of Hibbing, Minnesota, are visiting Mrs. Laine's mother, Mrs. Kotila.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank King and son, of Laramie, visited with Mr. and Mrs. Edward While for a few days.

A farewell handkerchief shower was given by Mrs. McClelland and Mrs. Edward While on August 3 at the home of Mrs. McClelland in honor of Mrs. James O'Neil. The afternoon was spent playing bridge.

Mr. and Mrs. Amoss March had as their guests for a few days Mrs. March's brother and sister-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Max Sutherland, of Nebraska, who were on their honeymoon.

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This bank is a member of the Temporary Fund of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, and its depositors are entitled to the benefits of deposit insurance thus created



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ROCK SPRINGS, WYOMING



Former General Master Mechanic Robert Muir, with his wife, paid his respects to those at headquarters about the middle of July. "Bob" left here the day following the Old Timers Tenth Annual Reunion and spent several days at the Century of Progress Exposition in Chicago: some time visiting friends in Pennsylvania and three days in New York City. He departed from Long Beach, Calif., on May 31 and upon arrival at home will have covered 8,000 miles.

Danl. Potter, of the Southern Wyoming electrical force, visited childhood haunts in Ontario and talks quite enthusiastically of the beautiful sights and scenes he encountered, his first trip back there since he was three years of age. His brother from Pocatello accompanied him.

Charles E. Swann, Chief Engineer, has lately become the proud driver of a new Chrysler.

Assistant Treasurer J. D. Foster and family spent their summer vacation in the Yellowstone National Park. C. H. Williamson acted in his stead.

Miss Shidsuo Ikuno, of the General Manager's staff, has returned to duty following a visit made by plane to her brother in San Francisco.

Mine Superintendent Sharrer and family, Hanna, motored to Seattle, Washington, expecting to take a trip to Alaska, but, due to the strike of Longshoremen, had to forego that pleasure.

Mine Superintendent Foster, Winton, with his family, was marooned at Seattle for a few days due to inability to procure gasoline on account of the strike of Longshoremen. They also visited other portions of the Northwest and called on old acquaintances at Petaluma, California, and elsewhere.

John Retford (Company carpenter), wife, daughter and niece (Margaret Price) motored to Colorado during the vacation period of Rock Springs mines and thoroughly covered the Pikes Peak, Estes Park, Lookout Mountain, Morrison, Colorado Springs, and surrounding country, and report a highly enjoyable trip, viewing more beautiful scenery than they had ever previously witnessed.

Purchasing Agent Aubrey Hunter and family visited the principal points of interest in and around Yellowstone and Teton National Parks and report a very enjoyable outing.

Ralph Buxton, Unit Foreman at Rock Springs, took his family to Salt Lake and other Utah points during his recent vacation. Rumor has it that his pocket was picked by some "slicker" while riding the city street cars during the rush hours and Ralph had to telephone home for funds.

Thomas A. Marshall, wife, and two sons, motored to Ely, Nevada, for their vacation, and enjoyed a ten days visit with relatives.

W. E. Banks, formerly bookkeeper Reliance Store, is now performing in the same capacity at the Rock Springs store, vice Miss Mary Taylor, off through illness.

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